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FIRST EDITION

SPAIN.

The Proposed Constitution—Its Leading Provisions—The Rights and Duties of Spaniards.

The full text of the proposed Constitution of Spain, as reported unanimously by the committee to the Cortes on the 30th of March, is published in our European exchanges, just received by the steamship Java. The following are the most material and interesting parts of the instrument:—

Chapter I.—Of the Spaniards and their Rights.

Article 1. The Spaniards are—1. All persons born in Spanish dominions. 2. Children of Spanish father or mother, although born out of Spain. 3. Foreigners who may obtain articles of naturalization. 4. Those who without such articles may gain citizenship in any population of the monarchy. The quality of Spaniard is to be acquired, preserved, and lost in conformity to the law.

Article 2. No Spaniard can be arrested or imprisoned except for criminal causes.

Article 3. All arrested must be delivered to the judicial authority within twenty-four hours after the act of detention. All detentions will be taken to prison and will be notified, at the latest, within seventy-two hours from the time of having been delivered to the competent magistrate.

Article 4. No Spaniard can be imprisoned except in virtue of the command of a competent magistrate.

Article 5. No one may enter into the house of a Spaniard or foreigner resident in Spain, without his consent, except in urgent cases of fire, inundation, or similar danger, or of legitimate aggression proceeding from within or to aid persons who from within ask help. Only a competent magistrate can decree and carry into effect the entering into a domicile and the registering the papers and other effects therein. This is always to be done by day and never by night.

Article 6. No Spaniard can be compelled to change his domicile or residence except in virtue of a sentence of law.

Article 7. In no case can the Government authorities open or detain correspondence entrusted to the post, nor detain telegrams. But in virtue of the order of a competent authority, correspondence of both kinds may be detained, and also opened in presence of the party proceeded against.

Article 8. All acts of imprisonment, of registration, of domicile, or detention of letters or telegrams, must have a cause.

Article 9. The Government authority who infringes what is prescribed in articles 2, 3, and 4 will incur the crime of arbitrary detention, and will, moreover, be subject to the indemnification fixed in the second paragraph of the foregoing article.

Article 10. There will have the same right to indemnification, regulated by the judge, all persons detained, who, within the period prescribed in article 3, have not been delivered to the judicial authority. If the magistrate within the said period does not investigate and justify the detention, he will be obliged to indemnify the detained with the indemnification fixed in article 8.

Article 11. No Spaniard can be tried or sentenced except by the magistrate or tribunal to whom, in virtue of the laws, it belongs to make the investigation, nor in any other form than the said laws prescribe. No extraordinary tribunals or special commissions must be created to take cognizance of any crime.

Article 12. The law will determine the form for summarily releasing those whose arrest has not been made according to law.

Article 13. No one can be temporarily or perpetually deprived of his property and rights, nor disturbed in their possession; except by virtue of judicial sentence. Public functionaries who under any pretext infringe this prescription will be personally responsible for the damages caused. There will be excepted from this cases of fire, inundation, or other urgent analogies in which continuance of occupation might increase danger to the proprietor or possession or extend an evil which it is feared might supervene.

Article 14. No one can be deprived of his property except for cause of public utility and in virtue of judicial command, which cannot be exercised without previous indemnification regulated by the judge.

Article 15. No one will be obliged to pay taxes which have not been voted by the Cortes or by the popular corporations legally authorized to impose them, or whose recovery is not made in the form prescribed by law. All public functionaries who may require the payment of any contributions without the foregoing requisites, will incur the crime of illegal exaction.

Article 16. No Spaniard in the full possession of his civil rights can be deprived:—1. Of the right to vote in the election of Senators, deputies to the Cortes, provincial deputies and councillors. 2. Of the right of freely emitting his ideas and opinions, by word of mouth, by writing, printing, or any other mode. 3. Of the right of peaceful meeting. 4. Of the right of association for all objects which are not contrary to public morals. 5. Of the right of directing individual or collective petitions to the Cortes, the King, or the authorities.

Article 17. All public meetings will be subject to the general disposition of policy. Open air meetings and manifestations can only take place by day.

Article 18. All associations whose members commit delinquencies through the means the association affords will incur the penalty of dissolution. The governing authorities can suspend any offending association, subinitting the offenders instantly to the competent magistrates. Any association whose object or whose means compromise the security of the State may be dissolved by law.

Article 19. The right of petition cannot be exercised collectively by any class of the armed forces, neither can the individuals of the armed forces exercise it, except in accordance with the laws of the institution.

Article 20. The nation obliges itself to maintain the worship and the ministers of the Catholic religion.

Article 21. The public and private exercise of any other worship is guaranteed to all foreigners resident in Spain, without other limitations than the universal rules of morals and of right.

Article 22. If any Spaniards profess any other religion than the Catholic, all the dispositions of the foregoing paragraph are applicable to them.

Article 23. A. There shall not be established, either by law or by the authorities, any prevantative disposition referring to the exercise of the rights defined in this chapter.

Article 25. Every foreigner can establish himself freely in Spanish territory, and exercise in it his industry, or dedicate himself to any profession for whose exercise the laws do not require certificates of fitness to be issued by the Spanish authorities.

Article 26. No Spaniard who is in the full enjoyment of his civil rights can be prevented going freely out of the territory, or translating his residence and goods to a foreign country, save the obligations to contribute to the military service or to the maintenance of public charges.

Article 27. All Spaniards are admissible to public employ and charges according to merit and capacity. Foreigners who are not naturalized cannot exercise in Spain any charge which has jurisdiction or authority.

Article 28. Every Spaniard is obliged to defend the country by arms, when called upon by the law, and to contribute to the expenses of the State in proportion to his means, after the vote of the Cortes.

Article 29. Everything is lawful which is not expressly prohibited by the constitution and the laws.

Article 31. The guarantees consigned in articles 2 and 5 and paragraphs 2, 3, 4 of article 10 cannot be suspended in the whole or any part of the monarchy, except temporarily and by means of a law, when the security of the State requires it in extraordinary circumstances. When such law is promulgated the, territory to which it applies will be ruled during the suspension by the law of public order, established beforehand. But neither in one nor in the other law can they, in any case, suspend any other of the guarantees consigned in this title, nor authorize the Government to send out of the kingdom, nor to transport nor to banish any Spaniard to a greater distance than fifty leagues from his domicile.

Chapter II—Of the Public Powers.

Article 32. All powers emanate from this nation.

Article 33. The form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy.

Article 34. The power to make the laws resides in the Cortes. The King sanctions and promulgates the laws.

Article 35. The executive power resides in the King, who exercises it by means of his Ministers.

Article 36. The tribunals exercise the judicial power.

Article 37. Questions of private interest to the population belong respectively to the Ayuntamientos and Provincial deputations, in accordance with the laws.

Chapter III—Of the Legislative Powers.

Article 38. The Cortes are composed of two bodies colegislative, viz., Senate and Congress. Both bodies are equal in faculties, except in cases provided by the Constitution.

Article 39. The Congress is to be totally renewed every three years. The Senate is to be renewed by fourth parts every three years.

Article 40. The Senators and Deputies are the representatives of the nation, and not exclusively of the electors who nominate them.

Article 41. No Senator or Deputy can admit from his electors any imperative command.

Article 42. The Cortes will meet every year. It will belong to the King to convoke, suspend, and close the sessions, and dissolve one of the colegislative bodies, or both at the same time.

Article 43. The Cortes will meet for at least four months in the year. The King will convoke them at the latest by the 1st day of February.

Article 44. The Cortes will necessarily meet whenever the Crown may be vacant, or whenever, by any cause, the King is incapacitated for the government of the State.

Article 45. Each of the colegislative bodies will have the following faculties:—1. To form their respective rules for their internal government. 2. To examine into the legality of the elections and the legal aptitude of the individuals who compose them. 3. To nominate and constitute its presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries, which officers will discharge their functions during the legal life of the body.

Article 46. One of the colegislative bodies cannot be assembled unless the other is also, except in the case when the Senate is constituted into a tribunal.

Article 47. The colegislative bodies cannot deliberate jointly, nor in the presence of the King.

Article 48. The sessions of both bodies will be public, except in cases which necessitate reserve, or in which they have to deliberate upon economic regimen.

Article 49. No project can become law until after it has been voted in both bodies. If there should not be absolute conformity between both bodies, they will proceed according to the law which fixes their relations.

Article 50. Projects of law upon taxes, public credit and military forces must be presented in the Congress before in the Senate, and if in the latter they suffer any alteration which the former cannot admit, the resolution of the Congress is to prevail.

Article 60. The senators will be elected by provinces. Every municipal district will elect by universal suffrage a member of *compromisarios* equal to the sixth part of the councillors who compose its Ayuntamiento. Those municipal districts where the number of councillors does not amount to six will elect one *compromisario*. These *compromisarios* will unite with the provincial deputation and constitute the electoral junta. They will proceed to elect by plurality of votes four senators for each of the actual provinces.

Article 66. To be deputy requires—1. To be a Spaniard. 2. Twenty-five years of age. 3. Possession of civil rights.

Chapter IV.—Of the Executive Power.

Article 67. The person of the king is inviolable, and he is not subject to responsibility. The Ministers are responsible.

Article 68. The King will nominate and freely dismiss his Ministers.

Article 69. The power to execute the laws resides in the King, and his authority extends to all that conduces to public order within and public security without the State.

Article 70. The king disposes of the land and sea forces, declares war, makes and ratifies peace, giving afterwards documentary account to the Cortes.

Article 71. Only once in each legislature can the King suspend the Cortes without the consent of the same. In any case the Cortes must not fail to be reassembled within the time fixed in article 43.

Article 72. In event of dissolution of the Cortes the royal decree will necessarily contain the convocation of new ones within three months.

Article 73. Beyond these necessary faculties for the execution of the laws, there belong to the King:—1. Care of the coining of money, on which will be placed his bust and name. 2. Appoint to civil and military employs, in accordance with the laws. 3. Concede in the same manner honors and distinctions. 4. Direct the diplomatic and commercial relations with other powers. 5. To forgive criminals in accordance with the law, save what belongs relatively to the Ministers.

Article 74. The King will need to be authorized by a special law:—1. To alienate, cede, or exchange any portion of Spanish territory. 2. To incorporate any other territory with Spanish. 3. To admit foreign troops into the kingdom. 4. To ratify treaties of alliance, especially of commerce, those which stipulate for subsidies to foreign powers, and all those which individually affect Spaniards. In no case may secret articles of a treaty derogate the public ones. 5. To concede amnesties and general indulgences. 6. To contract matrimony himself and to permit it to be contracted by the persons who, being his subjects, have the right to succeed to the crown according to the constitution. 7. To abdicate the crown.

Article 75. To the executive power belongs the faculty of making rules for the fulfilment and application of the laws previous to the requisites the same supply.

Article 76. The dotation of the king will be fixed at the beginning of each reign.

Chapter V—Of the Succession to the Crown and of the Regency.

Article 77. The royal authority will be hereditary. The succession to the throne will follow the regular order of primogeniture, always preferring the nearest lines, in the same line always preferring the male to the female, and in the same sex the oldest to the youngest.

Article 78. Should the dynasty which is called to the possession of the Crown become extinct the Cortes will proceed to a new choice, as may suit the nation.

Article 79. When the King dies the new King will swear to guard the Constitution and the laws in the same mode and in the same terms as the Cortes may decree for the first occupant of the throne, according to the Constitution. The Prince of Asturias will take the same oaths when he attains eighteen years of age.

Article 80. The Cortes will exclude from the succession those persons who may be incapable of governing, or who may have done anything to merit the loss of the right to the Crown.

Article 81. When a female reigns her husband will have no part in the government of the kingdom.

Chapter VI—Of the Ministers.

Article 87. All that the King commands and disposes in the exercise of his authority will be signed by the minister to whom it corresponds. No public functionary will give compliance to what is wanting in this particular.

Article 88. Ministers who do not belong to one or other of the legislative bodies cannot assist at the sessions of the Cortes.

Article 89. The Ministers are responsible to the Cortes for derelicts committed in the exercise of their functions. To the Congress it belongs to accuse, and to the Senate to judge them. The laws will determine the cases of responsibility of the Ministers, the penalties to which they are subject, and the mode of procedure against them.

Article 90. For indulgence to the Ministers who may have been condemned by the Senate there must be proceedings by petition of one of the legislative bodies.

HOD ENNIS.

Some Recent Developments in the Great Lord Bond Robbery.

Some downright charges having been preferred against the Boston detective police, to the effect that they are no better than their brethren in New York, and are in collusion with thieves and law-breakers, the Massachusetts Legislature took the matter up, and appointed an investigating committee. The following incidental evidence was given in relation to the famous Lord bond robbery in New York city. Mr. Gooding was asked to state what he knew about the Lord bond robbery. He said:—"On getting ready to go to Montreal the first time, I somewhat disguised myself; on the way, Mr. Heath spoke of the Lord bond robbery; on arriving, went to a saloon kept by William Eno; then went to Hod Ennis', where we stayed about an hour; went back again to Eno's; were together about eight days, often till a late hour; conversations took place about the Lord bond robbery, as to the portions taken by the thieves; this was principally told by Mr. Heath; understood from Mr. Heath that there was considerable money in possession of a man in England; he said about $1,000,000; he gave a description of the house; he said he was going to England; asked him subsequently why he delayed going there? he said, 'That is my business, and not yours;' one Sunday, at Moutreal, went to bed at 11·40; next morning I got up, and as Heath was lying asleep in bed I tried to pull him out; I noticed in the bed and in his vest a considerable amount of bonds; he, without saying anything to me, gathered them up and put them again in his vest; I lit a cigar, and went down stairs; I have had several letters from Hod Ennis; Hod had written to me and asked me to go to Heath and Jones and ask them questions about money, and get their answers.

"At the request of Ennis he went to Newburyport to see a man named Westcott; he met him in Market Square; they went to a hotel, Westcott engaging a room; Westcott explained that he had $26,000 of the proceeds of the Lord bond robbery; he said the officers came to Newburyport and calculated that they could do just as they did in their own city, and take the man they wanted; he said, however, that he had a 'ring' in his own city, and they found out they had to settle with him before they could take the man away; Ennis gave the name of a party in Boston that had $250,000 of the proceeds of the robbery; a man named Bill Jones was sent with a password to this man to get a packet; this packet, which contained the money, was taken to Mr. Lord, at New York, who paid a certain reward; witness said he understood from Ennis and partly from Westcott, that this was done to liberate Ennis, who was then in custody at Newburyport; Westcott said that if there had been a requisition from the Governor of New York to take Ennis there, he should not have gone; Ennis told him (witness) that he had to pay Westcott $26,000 to get away; understood that the password was given by Mr. Ben. Herth; heard from Ennis and Westcott that Westcott had agreed with Heath and Captain John Young that Ennis should be liberated on condition of his giving us certain money; never heard that any one but Westcott received any portion of the $250,000; Ennis said that Heath had brought from Montreal $80,000, and that he (Ennis) and Colonel Kurtz expected to have a reward of $3000 each; understood that Mr. Lord paid a reward of 10 per cent. on the money restored; the $250,000 was sent to Mr. Lord at one time, $80,000 at another (of which $8000 was kept back as reward); Ennis also said, that he had paid $23,000 to Heath at another time, in small bonds, which Heath had never sent to Mr. Lord; knew nothing farther about that than what Ennis said; Ennis said he didn't get his share of the reward, and that they beat him first to last; Ennis asked witness if he knew how much Ben had received of the reward? Witness told him that Ben had shown him a draft for $8000; Ennis said his share was $2000, but that Ben Heath had only sent him $100; the bonds which I saw in the bed, and which were in Heath's vest pocket, were seven-thirties; they were coupon bonds; they were once folded; there was quite a number of them; they looked like a pack of cards.

The witness then spoke of the attempted robbery of the safe of Messrs. Davenport & Mason by throwing it off the line: he had received information of that from an anonymous letter from Kansas, and another letter from New Bedford; Tom Jennings, who had been bar-tender to Harry Jennings, and Harry Jennings were arrested for that attempted robbery; Heath was sent for, and he understood that he represented that the men were not thieves, and were consequently liberated; Tom Jennings had once been a soldier in the English army; Mr. Tillingham would tell more about that story; had no knowledge of any corrupt means being used.

THE GOLD FEVER.

Incidents on the Route to the White Pine Mines.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says:—

"We have heard of several instances lately of the first use made of the good fortune which has attended some of the White Pine adventurers that show the better side of human nature. One man who had lost his 'grip,' and had become worthless by drink, was accosted one day by a friend and told that he could do nothing here; he had no credit and no influence, and few friends; he had better go to White Pine. His adviser offered to furnish money enough out of his own moderate earnings to take him there, and would look after his family in the meantime. The man went, under a promise not to spend a dime of the money so furnished for drink. After a while he got hold of some claims, began to make small remittances to his friend, enough in all to liquidate the indebtedness for his outfit. At a still later day he returned to the city, paid all arrearages for family expenses, met his old friend and told him that from the hour he had been taken by the hand he had never spent a cent for liquor. If he had not done much, he had become a sober man. The friends parted at the steamboat landing; the White Pine man returning. In the hurry of the moment he recollected that he had a small package for his friend's wife, which he had nearly forgotten. The package contained a deed for the house and lot occupied by his benefactor. The property was worth about eight thousand dollars.

"Another 'dead broke' man recently returned from White Pine, and, meeting one of his creditors, began to talk about the old indebtedness. The creditor said that the account was long ago outlawed, and he had quite forgotten the particulars. White Pine said that made no difference. He had come down with $15,000 in hand to pay his debts. His first business was to hunt up every creditor, paying him principal and interest, declaring that he had no right to count a dollar as his own until he had paid all his debts.

"We have heard of many other instances quite as notable. Now, if White Pine is going not only to develop millions of treasure, but is really going to help develope whatever is best in human nature, there will be no estimating the value of these new discoveries. It may yet fall to the lot of some ingenious moralist to consider White Pine as a 'means of grace.'"

REVERDY JOHNSON.

An Explanation by Him of Alleged Threats Against Great Britain.

On March 31 Hon. Reverdy Johnson was present at the inauguration of a bazaar in aid of the funds of the Newcastle Ragged and Industrial Schools, which took place in the Assembly Rooms, Westgate street, London, and delivered an address. Almost immediately after leaving the Assembly Rooms, Mr. Johnson went by express train to North Shields, where, in reply to addresses from the corporation and the Shipowners' Association, he made another speech. After the presentation of the addresses, his Excellency was entertained at a luncheon, given to him by Mr. J. Straker, Chairman of the North of England Coal Association, in the Assembly Rooms attached to the Bath Hotel, where he delivered a third address. In the course of the third speech Mr. Johnson said:—I omitted yesterday to refer to what some time since was said by the *Times* newspaper—a paper edited with great ability. No doubt different opinions are entertained with relation to the paper. Some think it creates public opinion; others think it rather sifts it until it finds out what it is. (Hear, hear.) I made a speech at Manchester, in which I stated that I thought the doctrine upon which our attempt to claim indemnity for the wrongs and losses sustained by us in consequence of the fitting out of the Alabama and other vessels, was one so perilous to England that she ought to pay at once the amount without question. I merely anticipated that if the doctrine became the recognized doctrine of the world, and if you became in course of time the belligerents, the opposite belligerents could have had Alabamas by the hundred fitted out by the United States. The *Times* thought—and I was somewhat surprised it should have fallen into such a mistake—that I designed it as a threat to England, that my purpose was to intimidate your Government. A threat to England! If that paper had done me the justice to believe that I had any intelligence at all, if they had done me the justice to suppose that I was acquainted even cursorily with the history of England, it never could have fallen into such a mistake.

Whatever may be done by appealing to the reason of England may be accomplished. He who thinks that he can accomplish anything by threatening England with the consequences of refusal must be a madman. It would be as ridiculously foolish as was the belief of the poor Indian, who, being offended for a moment by the heat of the sun, made up his mind that he would bring the luminary down to the earth by shooting his arrow through its centre. He shot his arrow, and then, to his surprise and vexation, the arrow returned without the sun; and that would be very much my case, or the case of any one who could expect to intimidate England. He would be laughed at and ridiculed, just as much as the poor Indian was laughed at and ridiculed at the failure of his experiment. England to be threatened by the United States! Why, the world combined could not by threats accomplish any purpose which England's honor demanded should not be accomplished.

You might suffer if you were invaded; your commerce might be swept from the ocean in such a contingency; but rather than submit to such a threat I think I know you well enough to know—and you would be false to the history in which you take so much pride if you would not—you would rather see the island sink into the ocean. And the loss to the world by such a calamity would hardly be greater, if as great, as the loss to the world by England submitting dishonorably to any demand which any nation or nations in the world might make. Now, I have set myself, I hope, at rest with the *Times*, whose proprietor it is my good fortune to know, and whose principal editor I also have the good fortune to know, but I regret to say that it seems from the article to which I have referred that they do not know me. If they had, when they penned that article, they never would have penned it, but, penning it, it goes to my own home, and there we have editors who would like occasionally, to use an Irish expression, to kick up a row, and there it will be a feather in my cap, as they may think, that I had threatened England. If what I am now going to say should reach them, they will find that it is a feather which I should consider it a dishonor to wear. Gentlemen, I could speak of the necessity of our being at peace—even without words, for you have taken all the words from me already until to-morrow's dawn; but I have said enough not only during my present visit, but from the moment when I landed upon your shores, to satisfy you, I hope, of this, that there is no man in either nation who rejoices more in the belief that the peace between the two will be undisturbed, and there is no man who would mourn more its disturbance.

American Topics in Europe.

We have seen lately some articles in Italian journals which show how imperfectly American affairs, in spite of many intimate relations, are understood. The seating of the new President and the appointment of the Cabinet have been the cause of a renewed examination of our condition. Men appointed to posts of the first rank, who have never before been heard of, is what puzzles most these interested inquirers. The newspapers are sure to get our names wrong, and then go groping blindly on the wrong track after knowledge. The *Perseveranza*, of Milan, certainly not the worst informed journal, says it has looked into all its encyclopædias and biographical dictionaries, and can find no account of M. Hamilton Tich, the new Secretary of State, and successor of the eminent M. Seward. It makes similar blunders about other men. Not much information comes directly to those newspapers, as they have no American correspondents and few exchanges. They get what they can from French, German, and English sources. It is their office to acquire a knowledge of geography and history, and of contemporary political actors. It is hardly ours to teach them; but there is room for missionary work.

—One of the Chicago papers quotes from "a rancid Copperhead sheet of this city."

—The Hotel Dieu, the oldest of the hospitals in Paris, dating from about the year 650, will soon be entirely removed from its ancient site.

—The first fair ever held in Rome was that for the new blind asylum during the carnival. Upwards of 15,000 francs were taken the first two hours.

—Bayard Taylor is believed to be the "distinguished American statesman" engaged by the Moscow *Gazette* for its United States correspondent.

—The "London General Mourning Warehouse" has always experienced travelling milliners and dressmakers, in cases of sudden death at a distance.

—An English court has decided that public gateways must be three feet two inches, in order that "the stoutest of her Majesty's subjects" may get through.

—The Spanish recipe for salad dressing is a model of terseness:—"A spendthrift for oil, a miser for vinegar, a counsellor for salt, and a madman to stir it all up."

—The English Post Office police had a busy time on St. Valentine's Day in taking objectionable articles, such as red herrings, black puddings, and rats, from valentine envelopes.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Probable Changes in the Foreign Appointments—The Press on President Grant.

Spanish Outrages on Americans—Redress to be Demanded by Consul-General Plumb.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Spaniards Must Render Full Satisfaction for their Outrages.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is understood that Secretary Fish does not represent the views of the administration relative to Cuba, and that he has been overruled by the President. This was made clear in the instructions given to Plumb, Consul-General, who is about to leave for Havana.

He carries out instructions of the most peremptory character, looking to restitution and full satisfaction to American citizens for all injuries and insults offered by Spaniards. The owners of the Mary Powell are here to lay the matter of her capture before the English Minister, and in the event of prompt action not being taken, our Government will assume the responsibility of demanding redress.

The Foreign Nominations.

Secretary Fish was at the White House this morning for the purpose, it is understood, of making a recast in the foreign nominations, as suggested by the Foreign Affairs Committee. The President finds himself very much embarrassed in connection with this matter, as he was importuned on all sides to send in this class of men, while he knew them to be unfit for their places.

Retrenchment.

Several hundred clerks in the departments have been notified that their services will be no longer required, as there is no appropriation to pay them.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Odd Fellows' Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It was stated at the Quarterly Communication of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the District of Columbia, last night, that President Grant had issued an order directing the heads of departments to give leave of absence to all clerks and other employes who desire to participate in the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in Philadelphia on April 26.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sentenced to be Hanged—Railroad Prosperity—Federal Patronage.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—John McNamara, who murdered his wife, was sentenced in the Criminal Court this morning, by Judge Gilman, to be hanged. The prisoner exhibited much emotion. The Judge was feelingly affected.

The monthly meeting yesterday of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shows the company as very prosperous.

The Presbytery in session here is advocating a union of Southern and Northern Churches, and it is believed it will be finally effected. The British steamer Marmora, for Charleston, put in here for coal and again sailed. It is generally conceded Judge Bond will get the appointment of Circuit Judge for this district, in the United States Court, under the new law.

FROM THE WEST.

A War with the Indians Anticipated—Ovation to General Schofield.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—People from Mexico and army officers from the Plains say they anticipate the worst Indian war this summer ever known. The Indians are concentrated. They will sell their skins, get their ammunition, arms, powder, and lead, and when the grass is strong, about July, they will make a general warfare on the whites.

A grand banquet is to be given to General Schofield here on Saturday night, on the occasion of his assuming command of this department. Sheridan, Custer, and others will be present.

Marine Disaster.

ATLANTIC CITY, April 15.—The schooner T. Luke, from Philadelphia for Newport, loaded with coal, struck a floating wreck at sea, and was run ashore at this place last night. She will be a total loss.

Mail Robbery.

LOWELL, Mass., April 15.—Philip P. Haggerty, for the past fifteen years a clerk in the Post Office here, has been arrested on a charge of opening and robbing letters.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 15—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼, and for account 93⅜; Five-twenties firm at 81¾, excoupons. Railways steady. Erie, 24; Illinois Central, 96⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—A. M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady. Uplands, 12½d.; Orleans, 12½d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales. Corn, 28s. 6d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 15—P. M.—Five-twenties, 81¾, excoupon. Railways quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—P. M.—Corn easier, but not quotably lower. Bacon, 62s. 3d. Cheese, 78s.

Cotton at Havre opened quiet and steady for afloat and on the spot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Cotton firm at 28½@28¾c. Flour fairly active. Wheat dull; prime red, $2 10@2 20. Corn firm; white, 86@87c.; yellow, 86@87c. Oats heavy at 79@80c. Rye dull at $1 40@1 50. Pork quiet at $32. Bacon—rib sides, 16¼c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@22c. Lard, 19½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Stocks firm and active. Gold, 132¾. Exchange, 7½@8. 5-20s, 1862, 120½; do. 1864, 115½; do. 1865, 117½; new, 114¼; 1867, 114½; 10-40's, 109½. Virginia 6s, 59½; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Company, 59½; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; New York Central, 185½; Reading, 93; Hudson River, 140½; Michigan Central, 129; Michigan Southern, 97½; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Cleveland and Toledo, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 135; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 132.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164	West. Union Tel.	41¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	33¾	Cleve. and Toledo R.	98
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Toledo & Wabash	69½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	84½
Chi. and N. W. com.	88¾	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	136¾	United States	58¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	92½	Gold	132¾

Market firm.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, April 15, 1869.

There is a slight mitigation in the pressure for money to-day, though lenders have no difficulty in commanding the legal rates in gold, or in currency with a commission added. There can be no doubt that the usury laws are being openly violated both by the banks and outside lenders, and the extra commission now so generally added to the legal rates is a mere cover for the violation of the law.

There is a good deal of flurry among the well-known gamblers of New York just now, in consequence of a rumored prosecution of some of the more eminent of the Shylocks. As the system is highly injurious to trade, we trust that the District Attorney will lose no time in bringing the matter to a legal issue.

We have no change to report in the market; rates for loans ranging between 7@9 per cent. on call, with Government or stock collaterals, and at 9@12 per cent. for prime commercial paper. Currency during the past few days has been more abundant. Occasionally we hear of some of our banks having small balances on hand towards the close of banking hours, but these are rare occurrences, and are no guide to the real condition of the market.

Government bonds are again strong, having made another upwards movement to-day. Gold is steady and without much variation, closing at 12 M. at 132¾.

The Stock market was dull but firmer. Stock loans were neglected. City sixes were unchanged, the new issues selling at 101¼. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 93¼@94, b.o. Government bonds were strong at an advance.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady at 46½. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was not so strong, and declined ⅝, selling at 26. Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 55⅝; Norristown Railroad at 67¼; and Camden and Amboy Railroad at 124¾. 42¼ was offered for Little Schuylkill Railroad; 54 for Mine Hill Railroad; 34 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 34½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only activity was in Lehigh Navigation, which was firm at 32¼; 17¾ was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 65 for Morris preferred.

In Coal shares there were transactions in Shamokin at 5½; 4¾ was bid for New York and Middle; 5½ for Fulton; 45 for Locust Mountain; 5¾ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were neglected. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 60 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; and 27½ for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6600 City 6s, New.	101¼	100 sh Read.	s30	wn.	46-44
$8000 do	101⅜	100	do	c.	46-44
$1000 N Pa 6s	88¼	60	do	s5.	46⅜
$500 Leh Gold l.	94	700 sh Leh Stk.		is.	32⅜
$1000 do	93¼	40	do		32⅜
$4000 do	93⅞	100	do		32⅜
12 sh Cam & Am.	124½	300	do		32⅜
335 sh Penna R.	is. 59½	200	do		32⅜
32 sh Norrist'n R.	67¾	200	do		32⅜
9 sh Leh V.	is. d.b. 65¾	100	do	s5.	32⅜
200 sh Phil & E.	is. 28	100	do		32¾
100 sh Sham'n C.	s60. 5¾				

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132¼	10·47 A. M.	132¾
10·30 "	132¼	11·00 "	132¾
10·31 "	132¼	11·45 "	132¾

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1864, 115¼@115½; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 114⅛@114⅜; do. July, 1867, 114⅛@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114¼@114½; 5s, 10-40, 105½@105¾. Gold, 132½@132¾.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 116½@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@120¾; do., 1864, 115½@115⅝; do., Nov., 1865, 117¼@117⅜; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do., 1867, 114¼@114½; do., 1868, 114¼@114½; 10-40s, 105⅝@105¾. Gold, 132¾. Pacifics, 103¾@104¼.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116¾; do. 1862, 120¾@120¾; do. 1864, 115¾@115⅝; do. 1865, 117¾@117⅞; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114½; do. 1867, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1868, 114¼@114½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 103½@104½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 132½@132¾; Silver, 126@128.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 15.—There is no inquiry for Flour for shipment, but the home consumers purchase rather more freely; sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $6·25@6·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $7@8·00; Ohio do. do. at $8@9·50; and 200 barrels "Langley's Rural" on secret terms. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders, particularly of prime, are firm in their views; sales of red at $1·60@1·65; 4300 bushels Indiana and Kentucky amber at $1·80, and some California at $1·75@1·80. Rye sells at $1·45 per bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at full prices; sales of 1500 bushels yellow at 85@86c.; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at 85@86c.; and 2000 bushels Western white at 82c. Oats are steady, with sales of 5000 bushels Western at 74@76c., and some Pennsylvania at 60@70c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held at $62 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Clover seed is quiet, with sales at $8·50@9·50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is held at $3·35@3·62½. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky may be quoted at 96@98c. per gallon, tax paid.

—*Osmyn, the Renegade; or, the Siege of Salerno*, is the title of a tragedy recently written by the Rev. Charles Maturin for Mr. Edwin Adams.

—The most successful go-between between Parisian managers and actors is a former "bar woman" at the Odeon Theatre. She clears 60,000 francs a year.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 15.—Arrived, steamship America, from Southampton.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....43 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Brig Albatross, Smith, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Jas. Allderdice, Willetts, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, New Bedford, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr H. M. McCaulley, Hubbard, Lynn, do.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Providence, do.
Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Gloucester, do.
Schr Wm. Wallace, Scull, East Cambridge, do.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, do.
Schr L. A. Bennett, Bennett, Mystic Bridge, do.
Schr Richard Law, York, Stonington, do.

ARRIVED THIS

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

HOMES IN THE CITY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

When Mr. Alexander T. Stewart builds his projected houses for working people, we hope he will endow them upon commercial principles similar to the Peabody trusts and Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company in London. The British metropolis, under the transforming influences of railways and skilful labor, has changed so much with the last quarter of a century as to furnish a fair parallel to the growth and expansion of this city. In both cities like causes have destroyed street after street of workingmen's lodgings, and given them up to large manufactories and immense commercial houses. In London, as in New York, dwelling-houses of a higher class have multiplied indefinitely, while small tenements, so far from increasing, too often fall before the march of improvement. Everybody is aware of the effect of this policy in this city, where, year after year, increased rents are demanded for poorer lodgings. A workingman whose weekly earnings are from $18 to $30 per week cannot find a comfortable dwelling anywhere upon the island at a rent at all within his means, and the consequence is that he is driven from the city altogether, or compelled to submit to all the inconveniences and annoyances of lower class tenements. Where a man can place his family in a snug little home in one of the surrounding villages, he will find himself better off than in contending against the exactions of landlords in the city; but many persons are so situated that they cannot get out of town, though it is degradation and death to stay in it. To this latter class Mr. Stewart's dwellings, and others which would be sure to follow from his example, would prove a benefaction without being a charity, and stimulate toil by offering a reward to manly independence.

Mr. Peabody's Trusts now amount to £350,000. The original fund was a gift of £150,000. With this the trustees have already completed dwellings for 1971 persons, or 400 families, and the plan being reproductive, they have besides a surplus of £20,000. Every tenant in the Peabody Buildings is fully master of his own house, and his seclusion and privacy are as secure as in the dwellings in the adjacent streets. The sanitary conditions of the buildings have been found to be excellent, and the habits of the occupants for cleanliness and order have improved in a marked degree. The terms are all within the means of workingmen, and the general favor with which the scheme is received is apparent from the numerous applications for every vacancy. The new trusts embraced in Mr. Peabody's recent gifts will greatly accelerate the progress of the trustees in carrying forward the object of the benefactions. Sir Sydney Waterlow's Company now house about 4000 persons. This company has advanced more rapidly than the other because the Peabody Trust only extends itself out of its own profits, while the Waterlow Company obtains loans from Government to erect other buildings on the security of buildings already erected. Other companies in London have adopted a similar policy, and the progress made toward the removal of a crying evil is described as very great, even in that great metropolis. In New York we are convinced the effect must prove even more beneficial than in London. The adaptability of our metropolitan population renders the plan peculiarly feasible here, and the want of fair accommodations at a fair price is so grievously felt that Mr. Stewart could not inaugurate his project at a better time.

A radical defect in all attempts at improving the condition of the poor of this city is to be found in the fact that we have hitherto provided charities which could only be accepted by the very base or the very unfortunate classes of the community. There has been no endeavor to provide workingmen with homes where they can live in comfort for a reasonable rent, and in this way to prevent well-disposed people from becoming bad. What we need are great public benefactions which shall not be charities. In this country we have one peculiar illustration in point—that of a widespread religious communion in which poverty and charity are alike unknown. The German Baptists, or Dunkers, as they are usually called, together with the Mennonites and other sects with similar tenets, embrace a membership of 100,000 people in Pennsylvania and the West; and yet in this whole body there is scarcely a head of a family not possessed of a competency. They are a people not addicted to the giving of alms, but the younger men have the use of the capital of the elders, not as a gift, but as a loan, and by frugality and industry grow rich as they grow old. The same results might be expected to follow, in a measure at least, if we should provide cheap homes for our laboring poor. Thrift would be encouraged, while happiness, and education, and morality were promoted; and what would be to the advantage of the citizen would also prove a gain to the city.

FEAR IN THE CABINET—THE STUMBLING-BLOCK OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Secretary Fish is the stumbling-block in the path of President Grant's administration. He sympathizes with the struggling Cubans, but is opposed to the granting of belligerent rights to them. He is willing they should fight it single-handed, and just as willing that they shall be hung or shot. He is afraid that England and France will combine with Spain and whip not only Cuba, but us too, if we show any sympathy for Cuba. In these puerile sentiments and inane fears we are glad to see that he is alone in the Cabinet, and that the President and every other member is wisely in favor of a vigorous policy in the Cuban question. Mr. Fish is no doubt a very worthy old Knickerbocker, but as a statesman he is far behind the times, and his duty to the President and to the country calls him to resign at once the post he is not fit to fill. The position he has taken on the first live question presented to the Cabinet is one which, if maintained, will disgrace the administration and place it before world in the ridiculous attitude of making Andy Johnson's administration respectable by comparison, just as Buchanan made the administration of poor Pierce respectable. Ex-Secretary Seward, compared with and measured by Secretary Fish, becomes a perfect fire-eater. If we look back over the past eight years of Seward's administration, we see that he had some comprehension of the march of the American republic, and that he labored to prepare the ground for our absorption of the whole archipelago of the West Indies.

To-day the question presents itself to us in a living and urgent form, and Secretary Fish is afraid, forsooth—is afraid that it may involve us in a war with France and England. While we do not share these childish fears, we cannot but perceive that at the present juncture in our domestic affairs a war with England and France would be the greatest good that could happen to the United States. Thanks to one or two English privateers, under the Confederate flag, we have been deprived of that large and remunerative share in the ocean carrying trade of the world which once was our boast and our pride. The American flag driven from the sea has left our shipyards without employment and our mariners without occupation. A naval war with England and France would restore us to our equal position upon the ocean, and nothing else will do it. Give our seamen but the shadow of a chance and they will soon make the ocean as unsafe to the British and French flags as the British privateers made it a few years since to the American. Our shipyards would leap to a new life, and our docks would throng with prizes before whose numbers the Alabama claims would sink into the merest insignificance.

But the man who to-day aspires to direct the foreign relations of the United States of America must lay aside all such childish fears. He must address himself to higher motives of action. Our great questions of public relations must be considered in their relation to the rights, interests, and dignity of the nation and of Christian civilization. And herein is where Mr. Fish shows himself to be incompetent to the post he fills and to the duty he is called to discharge. The patriot Cubans are to-day bravely treading the wine-press which our fathers so nobly trod before them. By their sacrifices and their deeds of arms they have raised a great American question, and we are called upon to decide it, not by the standard whether Spain is a friendly power or not, but whether they are entitled to the justice they ask at our hands. And in matters of purely American interest Spain has no claim to friendship from us. In these she has ever proved hostile to the American Union and to the principles of freedom which it cherishes. But beyond all this we are called by every impulse of Christian charity and of civilization to withdraw our friendly countenance from the bloodthirsty and furious practices of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba. They are a shame and a disgrace to the power that practises them, and still more so to the power that, without the incentive of either anger or ambition, palliates and excuses them.

When Mr. Fish acknowledges that he would falter in the path of duty, through fear of complications in our relations with France and England, he brings a blush of shame to every American cheek and casts a dark shadow across the hopes the country has entertained of the administration of President Grant. Rather would we trust the honor of the republic to the truly national impulses of the daring Admiral Porter than to the timid fears of a Secretary of State who seems to belong to the age of our grandfathers, and to be inspired in his counsels with the fears that animated the public mind seventy years ago. It was of such men that John Randolph declared they had to be kicked into a war with England. The sooner President Grant purges his Cabinet of such cowards, the better it will be for him and for his administration. Let him judge the spirit of the country to-day not by the cold-blooded fears of a Fish, but by the overpowering vote of the House of Representatives on the Cuba resolution, and the still more patriotic vote of the Senate of the United States, where but one man was found to vote for the ratification of the inane treaty with England for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

As for our relations with Spain and Cuba, we call upon the President to recognize at once the wishes of the people of the whole country, and comply with them by an immediate proclamation of neutrality between the belligerents. This will place those who are now struggling in Cuba, alone and unarmed, for that freedom which is so dear to all men, within the pale of honorable warfare, and save them from the fate of robbers and pirates. He should then entrust the maintenance of those neutral relations to the Secretary of the Navy, who is so ably assisted by Admiral Porter, and whenever Spain demands the reasons for our action let them be given by Admiral Hoff. But let us hear no more of the fears of the antediluvian Fish in the counsels of government, if it wishes to keep us out of disgraceful wars, and save the honor of the nation. If he will not retire from the Cabinet modestly and as becomes an ancient fossil, as he is, we advise President Grant to shelve him in the antiquarian department of the Patent Office as a warning to all our rising statesmen.

REJECTION OF THE ALABAMA TREATY.

From the N. Y. World.

The all but unanimous rejection by the Senate of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims, will surprise no one who has watched the current of American feeling on that subject since the treaty was made public. The almost universal tone of popular sentiment in this country is opposed to making any concessions on this subject or abating any part of the claims originally urged by Mr. Adams in his very able communications to the British Government. It is not merely the strength of our case, however, which makes our people so inflexible. The necessities, or supposed necessities, of our domestic politics enter very largely into the determination of our public men, and render it improbable that any settlement will ever be reached unless the British Government shall concede all, or nearly all, that we have ever demanded. No political party wishes to go into a national election with the Irish population of the country universally hostile and indignant. This class of citizens have, as a general rule, voted almost unanimously with the Democratic party; but the impetuous patriotism which hurried so many of them into the war, where they were conspicuous for headlong bravery, has encouraged the Republican party to hope that, by adroit appeals to their military recollections and fostering their hatred to England, it may divide the Irish vote. In the fervor of the Fenian excitement, most of the Republican journals and leaders openly fanned the flame. The Fenians constantly held up the depredations of the Confederate cruisers which were fitted out with the connivance of the British Government, as a means of enlisting the general sentiment of the country in favor of the Fenian cause; and by this means the prosecution of the Alabama claims has become so entangled with the Irish feeling, that no political party will dare settle them except on a basis of pretty rigorous justice. Concessions are quite out of the question, because our England-hating Irish citizens hold the balance of power in this country, and will vote against any party that consents to lower our just demands. It is idle to reason upon any prospect of settlement, if this powerful and exacting element be left out of view. No party can consent to receive anything less than justice without committing political suicide.

A minor consideration which has probably had some weight with the Republican Senators, is their unwillingness that the administration of Andrew Johnson should have the credit of settling this important controversy. President Johnson, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Reverdy Johnson are none of them statesmen whose credit the Republican party would voluntarily promote. It is supposed that it will be a brilliant feather in the cap of President Grant if he settles this exasperating dispute, and gets better terms than were agreed to in the rejected treaty. Now that the negotiations must be begun anew, Secretary Fish will doubtless be ambitious to make his mark in the diplomatic history of the country by the honorable adjustment of claims which have been so long urged by our Government without any result. And we suppose that both he and General Grant would prefer to leave the dispute unsettled rather than make any considerable abatement of our claims, and thus give an advantage to their political opponents.

The prospect of a satisfactory settlement is slender enough, considering that Mr. Motley has been appointed Minister to London, unless Mr. Fish should decide to transfer the negotiations to Washington. We hope this may be done. There is a very important precedent for such a course in the Ashburton treaty, or treaty of Washington, as it has always been called in England, which settled the north-eastern boundary after more than half a century of fruitless controversy. The British Government sent Lord Ashburton as a special envoy to manage that particular negotiation; and after a very able and amicable discussion between him and Mr. Webster, who was then Secretary of State, that long and difficult dispute was finally closed. The Alabama controversy is not less important, nor less difficult and irritating, than was that concerning the northeastern boundary; and it may, with equal propriety, be transferred to Washington and placed by England in the hands of a special envoy. If Mr. Fish should propose this precedent to the British Government he would have the approbation of the whole country, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Sumner and the Boston mutual admiration society, who wish to glorify the egotistical man of letters who has been appointed Minister to London.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

From the N. Y. World.

Under the new Reconstruction bill for Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, it is easy to see where everybody else's benefit is to come in save and alone the benefit of the citizens severally of those States. By the operation of this bill—and we know enough of reconstruction to know that all the elections under it will be declared "duly" carried, and all the carpet-bag candidates pronounced "duly" elected—the radical leaders will gain, first, three ratifications of the proposed negro-equality amendment; second, six more surreptitious Senators; and third, seventeen more bogus Representatives; the carpet-baggers will gain some nine thousand State offices, little and big; and about one hundred and fifty thousand more negroes will be lugged into the American body politic. These being the advantages presented to non-citizens of these three States, what are the advantages proposed to the citizens themselves? We look in vain for one.

Should they defeat these pretended instruments, they will nevertheless be declared carried, as in the cases of Alabama and Arkansas; should they secure Senators of some personal respectability, they will be refused admission, as in the case of Georgia; should they elect a full conservative delegation to the House, that entire delegation will be denied seats, as in the case of Louisiana; and if the delegation be half representative and half misrepresentative, the misrepresentatives will be admitted and the representative members excluded, as in the case of South Carolina; and lastly, if, foregoing all questions of Constitution, Senators, or Representatives, the effort be to secure good State officers, such men would be instantly ejected on the least hesitancy in lending their official influence to any scheme for the promotion of radical interests, as is evidenced by the fact that such is now the case by law in every one of these three States. The citizens, then, of Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia are brought face to face with this certainty, that if in any manner they may obtain, under this bill, any advantage as against Congress, such advantage is, by the very terms of the bill, to be legislated by Congress out of their hands. The last section of the bill reads:—

"Section 7. That the proceedings in any of the said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration thereof, until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress."

In one point of view, this is a noble compliment to the citizens of these three States; for it means that the Congress embodying all the intelligence, all the culture, the wisdom, experience, and power of the radical party is so fearful that the sagacity of an oppressed and crippled people may, under that very Congress' own law, overcome it, that it provides in that law a loop-hole whereby to creep out from the shame of an apprehended defeat at the hands of a superior political skill! In another point of view—and a more important point, because more practical—it is evident from this section that nothing is to stand unless Congress is willing to have it stand. Should an election go adversely to the radical interest, Congress will not approve such election, and, of course, such election will "not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration," and in the same way in event of the success of any non-radical candidate. There will be no approval of such success, and consequently no validity in it. The liberty of action, therefore, allotted the citizens of Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas under this bill is simply no liberty at all. They may vote themselves deaf and dumb and blind, and make all the negroes vote their way too, and triumph a hundred times over; and yet, at the mere breath of the Congress, everything may be ordered to the exact contrary of the way the election went. The cards, to use a simile befitting the nature of the transaction, are stocked. But one result is to be tolerated, and that the reduction of these three States to the condition of their reconstructed sisters—misrepresented by carpet-bagism abroad and robbed by pauper suffrage at home.

MR. JOHNSON AND MR. MOTLEY.

From the N. Y. Times.

If Minister Johnson's supreme self-confidence, which is quite sublime in its sufficiency, ever purposes to acknowledge receiving a shock, we should judge that it might now appropriately do so; for it is to be observed that his rosy optimism has been personal as well as rational, and quite recently he told the Manchester people that he "did not expect to be recalled until the diplomatic mission on which he had been sent was settled." But then, in the same speech, he warned his hearers against the "groundless reports" that the Senate would reject the Alabama Claims Convention; and we believe he has never undeceived them, if they were deceived—and perhaps not himself—to this day.

Rejected, however, the Alabama protocol has been, and Mr. Johnson will be recalled while all remains unsettled; and the comment which has been made on the nomination of his successor, however complimentary to the latter gentleman, is not entirely so to the former. It has, in short, been Mr. Johnson's ill fortune to dissatisfy all parties of his countrymen, while but half pleasing the people to whom he was sent. Probably that body of Englishmen who are disgusted by what they call Mr. Johnson's "servility and sycophancy," but which at worst, perhaps, is only his "soft sawder," is not very large; and probably, too, their tone is taken from American opinion on this side, or from a naturalized American opinion, as it were, on the other. But, at all events, Mr. Johnson gets, we repeat, but a divided homage in England, and an almost undivided displeasure here.

It is rare, however, that wholesale and unsparing condemnation of this sort is well founded. We all knew the mistakes Mr. Johnson has made, the diplomatic blunders he has committed. We do not need to rehearse to ourselves his embracing Roebuck, his dining with Laird, his wining with Wharncliffe; nor to recount the blarney and buncombe, the sentimental soft sawder he has supplied to the mellow after-dinner hour; nor to repeat the defects, as well as merits, of his draft of a treaty for settling the Alabama claims. But, on the other hand, it is only fair to say that the instructions delivered to Mr. Johnson were, doubtless, entirely different from those which will probably be delivered to Mr. Motley.

True it is that the late President was much more intent on his domestic than on his foreign policy, and did not examine the requirements of the latter with the zeal which marked his personal superintendence of the former—in his present speech-making tour, devoted to "vindicating the acts of his administration," he has not given so much as a glance at its foreign record. Nevertheless, it is well understood that in despatching Mr. Reverdy Johnson to England he did so to procure a pacific settlement of the Alabama claims, by a mutual commission or by arbitration, in addition to the other duties required of our Minister. That commission was arranged; and though it has not pleased Congress and the people, yet we must remember that the convention was accepted as so far satisfactory to the administration as to be sent by it to the Senate for ratification.

On the other hand, the original draft of the protocol was not favorable to our country, and the late Secretary of State was obliged to amend it in several important and vital particulars. Mr. Johnson promptly secured the insertion of all these amendments; and while on the one hand the fact that he had not originally drawn them up is an argument against his diplomatic ability, yet the ease with which he afterwards procured the alterations indicates probably the favorable impression he had made by his complaisance and candor.

Mr. Johnson was doubly unfortunate in representing an administration out of favor, and in being politically opposed to the dominant party of the United States. All his faults and blunders were naturally caught up and magnified; and of these he made enough to have ruined a more popular envoy.

Mr. Motley, on the other hand, will at least go to England under better auspices. He will have a clearer exhibit of popular feeling on the Alabama claims to guide him than his predecessor had. He goes on the flood-tide of a new administration, not on the ebb of an old. He is in full political sympathy with the majority of the people he represents, in domestic as well as in foreign policy. He has in Mr. Adams a copy of success to follow, as well as in Mr. Johnson a beacon of failure to avoid.

FOR THE LADIES.

REMOVAL

OF THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

For the better convenience of her patrons,

MRS. M. A. BINDER

HAS REMOVED HER DRESS TRIMMINGS AND PAPER PATTERN STORE

TO THE

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia,

Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children's Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single and in sets for dressmaker and dealers, wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any, giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.

"A POSITIVE FACT."

Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 3 6 stuth6

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteli, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 50 to $5.

233 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

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W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 355 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 413 Christian st.

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(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),

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All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE.

Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.

Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.

4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

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DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

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AND

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

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DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURPASSED for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSET, No. 245 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, Delanco, N. J. 3 3 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT street, Phila. 2 6 3m

FINANCIAL.

$4,500,000

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

ISSUED BY THE

Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company.

THEY ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BOND, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, SECURED BY ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND ACRES OF CHOICE LANDS,

And by the Railroad, its Rolling Stock, and the Franchises of the Company.

A DOUBLE SECURITY AND FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT IN EVERY RESPECT,

Yielding in Currency nearly

Ten Per Cent. Per Annum.

Gold, Government Bonds and other Stocks received in payment at their highest market price.

Pamphlets and full information given on application to

JAY COOKE & CO.,

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Fiscal Agents of the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad Company. 3 10 6m4p

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Bought and Sold at Best Market Price.

These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in THIRTY (30) DAYS, and trains run through in FORTY-FIVE (45) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

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4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

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Special Agents for the Sale of

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FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States Taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest. They are in denominations of $200, $500, and $1000.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 3 20 1m

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NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 6

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

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HENRY G. GOWEN,

(Late of Cochran, Gowen & Co.),

BANKER AND BROKER,

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Stocks and Bonds Bought and Sold on Commission in Philadelphia and New York.

Gold and Government Securities dealt in.

New York quotations by Telegraph constantly received.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points.

INTEREST allowed on deposits. 3 30 1m

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

French and American Wall Papers,

Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.

A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.

In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.

The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by

3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

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No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,

3 4 thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

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NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 26

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Sts. [2 25 3m

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT

COMBINATION SOFA BED

is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.

Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,

OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,

1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 22 3m

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 18

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A cooper shop, at the corner of Howard street and Montgomery avenue, occupied by Joseph P. Warner, was damaged by fire, last evening, to the extent of $600.

—George H. Bates, a conductor on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, had an arm broken yesterday, by having it jammed between two cars at Mantua. He resides at Burlington, N. J., but was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The Examiners in the contested election case sat yesterday for the purpose of proceeding with the case, but it being stated by Isaac Gerhart, Esq., that the respondents intended to apply to the Court for time to allow them to examine the printed testimony, the case was adjourned until Friday afternoon next.

—At a meeting of ladies to form a branch society of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, held yesterday, at No. 923 Walnut street, a committee reported a permanent organization as follows:—President, Mrs. Caroline E. White; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Moses Brown, Miss Deborah Smith, Mrs. Dr. Joseph Parrish, Mrs. Charles S. Ogden, Miss Ellen Waln, Miss Mary C. Coxe, Mrs. George Plitt, Mrs. Rhea Barton, Mrs. Phœbe Clapp, Mrs. Alexander Brown; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. William H. Ashhurst; Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Morris; Treasurer, Mrs. Craig D. Ritchie.

—At a meeting of engineers of the Fire Department, held last evening at the Fairmount Engine House, the committee appointed to confer with the committee of the Board of Presidents of the City Railroads, reported that they had waited on them and found that they were prepared to furnish any uniform connection that the engineers would adopt that will not interfere with the working of the engines, and will place them out of the tracks in time of fire. The committee then recommended the three-inch suction for side engines, and the reducer for end engines. Before coming to any conclusion, the meeting adjourned.

—The Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works have been authorized to sell at public sale, and invest the proceeds thereof to the credit of the Sinking Fund of the Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Company, the three-story brick tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Delaware Second street (No. 711), at the distance of thirty-three feet northward from the north side of Almond street. Also, the two-story frame tenement and lot or piece of ground situate on the east side of Passyunk road (No. 614), containing twenty feet front and seventy-five feet deep.

—Four two-and-a-half-story frame buildings, located on Westminster avenue, near Forty-eighth street, and directly opposite the Cathedral Cemetery, in the Twenty-fourth ward, were entirely destroyed by fire between one and two o'clock yesterday afternoon. The buildings were occupied as dwellings by George Blake, Timothy Creegan, and Jeremiah Leary, one of them being vacant. The flames originated on the roof of the house of Mr. Blake, from a defect in the chimney, and spread so rapidly that the occupants had barely time to save their effects, which they secured in a damaged condition. The buildings belonged to Rev. James Kelly. He valued them at $2500. They were partly insured in the Fire Association. The firemen were compelled to obtain a supply of water from a creek near by, there being no hydrants in the neighborhood.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¾.

—The monitor Saugus is fitting out at the Washington Navy Yard for Cuban waters.

—Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, is seriously ill in Washington.

—Severe frosts have occurred in Alabama, seriously damaging the cotton and fruit crops.

—Judge Bond, of Baltimore, it is said, will be appointed judge, under the new law, in the United States Court.

—Action on the Darien Canal treaty has been postponed until the meeting of Congress in December next.

—The oil refinery of Forsyth Brothers, at Sharpsburg, in this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $125,000.

—Miss Cairnes, who shot McComas, at Jarrettsville, Md., is still at liberty, although she surrendered herself to the authorities.

—Mr. Goodrich, the new Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia, has received his commission, and will enter upon his duties at once.

—Matthews and Miller, charged with highway robbery in the United States, have been surrendered by the Canadian courts to our authorities.

—Hon. John D. Defrees was serenaded last night by the employes of the Government Printing Office, on the occasion of his retirement as Superintendent.

—The merry ex-Andrew was escorted into Memphis yesterday by the police, firemen, citizens, and—*a velocipede*. The telegraph informs us that it took him ten minutes to "simply return thanks."

Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, April 14.—It is reported that General Prim will go out to Cuba as Captain-General, accompanied by large reinforcements of troops for the suppression of the insurrection.

PARIS, April 14.—The *Presse* newspaper says the rejection of the Alabama Claims Treaty by the United States Senate will be the cause of great prejudice to the United States in Europe.

LONDON, April 14.—Among the races at New Market to-day were those for the column stakes and New Market handicap. The former was won by the filly Martinique, and the latter by Mr. Saville's filly Skirmisher.

LONDON, April 14.—In the House of Commons the Married Women's Property bill, introduced by Right Hon. Russell Gwiney, was read a second time.

HAVANA, April 14.—Volunteers are organizing in the interior. The *Voz de Cuba* warns the public against over-confidence in the termination of the insurrection. The *Diario* says Spanish war steamers are watching two expeditions which are expected from the United States. Casanova has not yet been released. A decree authorizes the raising of one thousand additional guardias to protect the plantations of western planters, who are to pay them.

The latest advices from Puerto Principe report a dearth of food. A convoy had arrived from Santa Cruz, under guard of nine hundred troops. They encountered two thousand insurgents in an intrenched position on the road, and, after a desperate fight, dislodged them. The troops admit the loss of six killed and twenty wounded. The insurgents in the vicinity are numerous. They have beef and vegetables in plenty, but are without bread and powder.

Santiago advices of the 9th report a fight on the Isabel estate. The loss was insignificant. Twelve hundred troops had arrived from Batafano.

Advices from Sancta Spiritus, of the 9th, state that General Puello is here and acting as Governor. He has ordered the country stores moved to the nearest town.

Sagua dates of the 10th give information that the Governor had a fight with Liebano. The losses were heavy on both sides.

A despatch from Trinidad, on the 10th, says that thirty respectable citizens had been arrested and imprisoned.

Napoleon Arango and other insurgent chieftains are heading a party in the Central Department in opposition to General Quesada, who, however, has the largest number of adherents.

A cousin of General Cespedes has been killed near Manzanillo.

Advices from St. Thomas report the arrival there of one of the Peruvian monitors.

HARRISBURG.

The Trouble About the General Appropriation and Tax Bills.

HARRISBURG, April 14.—There is prospect of trouble in the Legislature. Both houses have agreed to adjourn at Friday noon, and yet the Senate defeated the General Appropriation bill, this afternoon, by a large vote of both Republicans and Democrats. The Democrats voted solid against it, and were joined by seven Republicans.

The seven dissenting Republicans give a variety of reasons for their course, the principal of which appears to be that the bill conflicts in some of its appropriations with the economical policy which the Senate agreed to adopt early in the session. Among the objectionable appropriations is one paying twenty-seven extra officers of the House. It is further alleged by some of the Republicans that the Democrats desire to take an unfair advantage, by making the Republican party alone responsible for the bill, instead of lending a helping hand to its passage.

The exact form in which the bill was defeated was by the refusal of the Senate to adopt the report of its conference committee. It is barely possible that this refusal may be reconsidered. Even if the bill should fail, the government will not stop, although the charitable organizations would get no funds.

There was much excitement to-day about the revised Tax bill, imposing a tax on oil, coal, and whisky, although no efforts were made to pass it through the Senate. Desperate exertions were privately made to secure enough votes to ensure its success. It was engineered by one of the most wealthy, shrewd, and energetic men in Pennsylvania, but there is every prospect to-night that it will be defeated, as the members fear that its provisions will be unpopular among the masses. An attempt was made to combine the strength of the two most powerful railroad corporations of the State to aid the bill, and, as an inducement, a provision was inserted relieving the companies from taxation. They refused, however, to enter into the alliance. The bill may perhaps be dead, but it is certainly not yet buried.

—Lord Byron's valet, Lindsley, is now cripple in a Western hospital. He was in Abraham Lincoln's company in the Black Hawk war and served in the late war in the 61st Illinois.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 22	MOON SETS	10 15
SUN SETS	6 29	HIGH WATER	4 46

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
America	Bremen	New York	Mar. 31
N. American	Liverpool	Portland	April 1
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Allemannia	Havre	New York	April 3
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 6
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 7

FOR EUROPE.

Aleppo	New York	Liverpool	April 15
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April 15
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
England	New York	Liverpool	April 17
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 17
Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	April 15
Columbia	New York	Havana	April 15
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 17
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 17
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Willie Mowe, Larkins, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Brig J. W. Drisko, Eaton, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Mary Anne, Burns, Norwich, do.
Schr Eliza Conary, Ipswich, do.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, Providence, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, Providence, do.
Schr N. H. Skinner, Thrasher, Providence, do.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Harris, Yarmouth, do.
Schr L. A. Rose, Rose, Lynn, do.
Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, Fall River, do.
Schr E. R. Bennett, French, Fall River, do.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Fall River, do.
Schr E. W. Perry, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Boston, do.
Schr B. Bradley, McGonigal, New Haven, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Stonington, do.
Schr Aerolite, Wilcocks, Barbados, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Kirkpatrick, Williams, Norwalk, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Abbie Kursley, Parker, Boston, do.
Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Portsmouth, do.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Allderdice, Willetts, Boston, do.
Schr J. Price, Nickerson, Boston, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Emily and Mary, Dilks, Bridgeport, do.
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Portland, do.
Schr Caroline Kienzle, Studams, Danversport, do.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, Providence, do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Providence, do.
Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, Cambridge, do.
Schr J. B. McCarthy, Simpson, Charlestown, do.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Fly, Carter, Apponaug, do.
Schr E. B. Emery, Young, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Eliza McLaughlin, Hibbert, from Ardrossan via Lamlash 45 days, with pig iron to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Susie, Merlin, 3 days from Egg Harbor, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Willie Mowe, Larkin, from New York.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship John Barbour, Chapman, from Cardiff for New York, was passed 7th inst., lat. 43 03, long. 46 10.
Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, cleared at New Orleans 9th inst., for Philadelphia, and arrived at Havana on the 12th. Cargo for Philadelphia—70 bales cotton, 600 hides, 128 bbls. molasses, 550 empty bbls., and 10 pkgs. mdse.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 12th instant.
Steamship Roman, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.
Barque Cyprus, Giles, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 7th inst.
Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Cienfuegos 2d instant.
Brig Marion, Saunders, sailed from Cardenas 1st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Golden Light, Ferguson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 6th inst.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, was loading at Havana 7th inst.
Brig Eliza McNeill, Small, hence, at Trinidad 21st ult.
Brig Leander, Coran, from Fernambuco for Philadelphia, put back to Fortress Monroe yesterday.
Brig J. L. Pye, Pye, from London 5th Jan. for Philadelphia, was spoken 24th Feb., lat. 38 58, long. 20 14.
Brig Neuvitas, Trask, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais 8th inst.
Schr Leonesa, Mever, sailed from Matanzas 4th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schrs L. M. Strout, Veazie, and F. Fish, Davis, sailed from Cardenas 2d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Lucia B. Ives, Simmons, sailed from Havana 3d inst. for Delaware Breakwater.
Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th inst.
Schr Wm. Penn, Babbidge, hence, at Newport 12th inst.
Schr Benny Boat, Kelley, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 12th inst.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 13th inst.
Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, hence, at Lynn 11th inst.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, cleared at Savannah 13th inst. for Providence.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, at Richmond 12th inst., for Boston.
Schrs Ellenwood, Dickinson, and Joseph Hay, Hathaway, sailed from New Bedford 12th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary D. Cranmer, Cranmer, hence, at Boston 13th instant.
Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, cleared at Boston 13th for Rockport, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr E. & L. Cordery, Grace, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for Baltimore.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Johnson, hence, at Salem 12th inst.
Schr James M. Young, Speight, hence, at New York 13th instant.
Schrs John Strout, Warren, from Boston, and J. H. Perry, Heath, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.
Schr Diamond State, Bennett, hence, at Washington, D. C., 12th inst.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of CARROW, THIBAULT & CO. was dissolved by the death of FRANCIS THIBAULT. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the business at the same place, No. 338 CHESNUT Street.
JOHN CARROW,
THOMAS J. CROTHERS.
Philadelphia, March 13, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., wholesale manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, No. 338 CHESNUT Street.
JOHN CARROW,
THOMAS J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW.
Philadelphia, March 13, 1869. 4 14 3t*

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 2 1 tf

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELWAR CATTELL.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS
All Trunks now made at
THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,
Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.
GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.
N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.
TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.
2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, April 21,
at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found:—
Wood's Practice, 200 copies.
Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies.
Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies.
Dispensatory, 330 copies.
Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies.
Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies.
Woodward's Manual, 500 copies.
Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies.
Thompson's Conspectus.
Longmore on Gunshot Wounds.
Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.
Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces.
Carbonate of Zinc, 1500 ounces.
Powdered Cubebs, 2000 pounds.
And a large variety of other medicines.
Desiccated Egg, 8000 pounds.
Prescription Scales.
Teeth-Extracting Sets.
Scarificators.
Bullet Forceps.
Spring Lancets.
Trephining Cases.
Exsecting Cases.
Field Cases, etc. etc.
Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of Physicians and Druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.
Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
4 14 6t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—At the AUGUSTA ARSENAL, near Augusta, Ga., on the 21st of April, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles will be sold at public auction, viz.:—
29,000 pounds unfinished (mill-cake) Powder, Confederate States' manufacture, Augusta Mills, 1865.
4 000 pounds Bursting Powder (damaged).
4,000 pounds Powder, mixed sizes (damaged).
23,045 pounds Wrought Iron Scrap (axles and tires), obtained from breaking up gun-carriages.
20,034 pounds Cast Iron Scrap.
8,404 pounds Cast Iron (field shot and shell).
8,028 pounds Gunboat Iron Plates, 2½x7x 8 and 10 feet.
592 pounds Scrap Brass.
1,000 pounds Sheet Tin (damaged).
412 pounds Type Metal.
12,896 pounds Woollen Rags.
1,691 pounds Cotton Rags.
212 Cavalry and Artillery Blankets (worn and damaged).
70,000 Unfilled Canister Tins and Cartridge Box Tins.
70,000 Yards of Grey Webbing, 1 inch wide, for manufacture of halters and reins, new, and of good quality.
4,000 Yards of the same, 2 inches wide.
880 Gross White Bone Buttons, English manufacture, new, and of good quality.
520 Gross New Iron Buckles and Rings, for harness, etc.
23 Citizens' Saddles, with a large lot of Halters, Bridles, Spurs, etc.
A large lot of Artillery Harness, with spare Traces, Hames, Breast Straps, Breechings, Harness, Irons, etc.
A lot of spare Implements and Equipments, Tools, etc., for field batteries.
A lot of old Machines, and worn-out Carpenters', Blacksmiths', and Saddlers' Tools.
A few old Carbines, Muskets, with a lot of spare parts and appendages for the same.
Catalogues of the above stores can be obtained from the Ordnance Office, Washington; from the Commanding Officer, Frankford Arsenal, near Philadelphia; from Colonel S. Crispin, Ordnance Agency, corner Houston and Green streets, New York City; and from the undersigned.
Terms cash. Stores to be removed within ten days.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance,
3 29 6t] Bvt. Lt.-Col. U. S. A., Commanding.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRICK & SONS,
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

William H. Moore,	William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirteen inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sa Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

RODGERS' ANDWOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
3 2 Superintendent.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandell's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
3 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREENHOUSES AND FARMS,
BAUGH'S
RAW-BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.
It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Send your address and procure free "Journal of the Farm."
BAUGH & SONS,
No. 20 S. DELAWARE AVENUE.
This Fertilizer can be had of all Agricultural Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuths3m

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu2m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS
All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.
Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live, and What to Live for: Youth, Maturity, and Old Age: Manhood Generally Reviewed: The Cause of Indigestion: Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For: Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEAKY, JR., S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled
BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS,
Please send for a catalogue to
MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [2 13 sw3m
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
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And Marble Buildings,
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H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principa Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

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Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
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ST. CLOUD HOTEL
THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,
LOCATED CORNER OF
BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,
Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.
One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.
The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.
3 24 1m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN,

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OPERA BOUFFE.
LESSEE AND DIRECTOR.....J. GRAU
J. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,
From the Theatre Francais, New York.
TO-NIGHT, Offenbach's Famous Opera Bouffe,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
on which occasion the two great Prima Donnas, Madame ROSE BELL and Mlle DESCLAUZAS, will jointly appear on the same evening, in conjunction with all the celebrated artists of Mr. Grau's Company—M. Carrier, M. Beckers, M. Genot, M. Bourgoin, M. Musnay, M. Deligne, M. Rivenez, M. Francis, Mad'lle Gueretti, Mad'lle Bageard. Powerful Choruses, Grand Orchestra, Rich Costumes, and splendid *mise en scene*.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Robert Stoepel
TO-MORROW, Herve's celebrated Opera Bouffe, LYDIA Crevé. SATURDAY MATINEE—Genevieve de Brabant. SATURDAY EVENING—Fleur de The.
Admission, $1; seats can be secured without extra charge. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.
Seats for any performances at the Academy and at William H. Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut st.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
C. D. HESS & CO.....Managers
BEGINS AT 7½ O'CLOCK PRECISELY.
LAST NIGHTS!
of the eminently successful, the superb Extravaganza,

THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.	Great New Attractions added to the already stupendous mélange. The grandest bill of all.	First time in America of the wonderful, beautiful, and graceful Lady and Gentlemen Gymnasts.	ZULELIA. ZULELIA. ZULELIA. ZULELIA. VENTINI. VENTINI. VENTINI.

A LEAP OF 100 FEET,
and a splendid DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT, by the great originals, direct from London, in the Grand Tournament Scene of the
THE FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.
MANY CHANGES THIS WEEK.
New Japanese Feats, Velocipede, New Songs, O'Reardon, Hernandez, the Leons, and
SOMETHING "AWFUL" FUNNY.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, April 15,
Fifth night of Henry J. Byron's Extravaganza of
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES.
THE LONDON BURLESQUE COMBINATION.
MISS JENNY WILLMORE as.....GANEM
MISS LIZZIE WILLMORE as.....ABDALLA
MR. FELIX ROGERS as.....HASSARAC
GRAND MARCH AND EVOLUTIONS
By Forty Young Ladies in Full Armor.
To commence with the Laughable Farce of
THAT RASCAL JACK.
RASCAL JACK.....MR. FELIX ROGERS
THE FEMALE FORTY THIEVES
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins quarter to 8 o'clock.
SCHOOL. SCHOOL.
Last Seven Representations.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, SCHOOL.
Beautiful Scenery, Fine Cast, including
MRS. JOHN DREW.
SATURDAY—LAST "SCHOOL" MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.
MONDAY—LOTTA, LITTLE NELL.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

THE LAST LEGISLATIVE SCHEME TO ROB THE PEOPLE.

No COMMENT upon the proceedings of the Legislature can be more severe than the brief telegraphic reports of the iniquitous measures which from time to time receive the support of the men who so shamefully misrepresent the people of Pennsylvania. Their misdeeds carry condemnation upon their face, and it every day grows more and more palpable that nowhere in the Commonwealth can men be found who evince as much anxiety to injure and plunder their fellow-citizens, as among the rapacious members of the State Senate and House of Representatives. The General Appropriation bill which recently passed the House contained, among other monstrosities, a section providing for the payment of the twenty-seven superfluous employes for whom places were created at the commencement of the session in defiance of law. The Senate committee of conference agreed to the retention of this section, but by a singular piece of good fortune for the tax-payers, this report was defeated yesterday; and if the Senate steadfastly maintains its virtuous resolution, the experiment of providing sinecures for needy followers of Assemblymen may yet prove as unprofitable as it is manifestly unjust.

While the House was unnecessarily voting away money for this and other purposes which confer no real benefit upon the public, and while it is clearly evident that the present revenues of the State are amply sufficient to provide for all the legitimate objects of State expenditure under the existing system, it hastily imposed a host of new taxes, and the telegraphic report of its proceedings on the 14th instant contains the following amazing paragraph:—

"It must be explained in reference to the Tax bill, that it has become apparent since its passage yesterday morning at half-past 1 o'clock, that it imposes new taxes on coal, oil, and whisky, and releases the railroad companies of the State from the burden of their taxation. This was done by tacking a few sections to the lengthy bill of over one hundred and fifty sections."

We doubt very much whether there is another civilized State in the world, possessing a semblance of constitutional government, in which equal disregard for the rights and interests of the people was ever manifested. The Constitution requires that bills levying taxes and appropriating money must originate in the popular branch of the Legislature, and theoretically it was presumed that this precaution would ensure a vigilant regard for the pecuniary welfare of jealous constituencies. But it seems our argus-eyed legislators impose heavy new burdens without being even aware of the fact! They tax whisky, petroleum, and coal, and absolve railroad companies from heavy annual contributions to the State, at half-past 1 o'clock in the morning, without discussion, without consideration, and without the slightest idea of what they are doing! If the business of the State is turned over to the French Opera Company, to be disposed of as they see proper in the closing scene of *Genevieve* or *Fleur de The*, or to the negro serenaders as the grand wind-up of a series of break-downs, walk-rounds, and plantation melodies, they cannot display greater carelessness and recklessness than the men duly nominated, elected, and paid to legislate have shown in this instance. The opera company or the serenaders would, indeed, in all probability take infinitely greater pains to please the public, and, at all events, to avoid giving them just cause of offense; and if they did happen to make an oversight or mistake, they would show greater willingness to correct it than the Legislature evinced yesterday; for one of the most singular features of the discreditable transactions there is that when a motion was made to request the Senate to return the Tax bill, which had been rushed through in such unseemly haste, the reporter tells us that "Mr. Davis made a short speech, but strong, in which he urged the House not to make cowards of themselves by undoing their own work;" and this appeal proved so potent that the Tax bill, passed in ignorance, was confirmed as an act of legislative valor. It must be confessed that the Legislature is rarely wanting in courage when tax-payers are to be fleeced, and that it advances to the charge as boldly as hungry wolves attacking a badly wounded buffalo.

The sections of the new Tax bill which are published provide for a tax of five cents per gallon on whisky, one-fourth of a cent per gallon on petroleum, and two cents per ton on anthracite coal, and for the creation of a host of new officials, possessing powers similar to those exercised by the assessors and deputy collectors now appointed by the National Government, to collect these new taxes. The people are to be oppressed, and places provided for politicians in this manner, so that the railroad companies may be enabled to increase their present large dividends. It is reported, to the credit of the two most powerful railroad corporations of the State, that they refuse to aid the bill, notwithstanding the splendid bribe it proffers to them, and it remains to be seen how much virtue the Senate will display in resisting this last outrage.

The reporter telegraphed last night that the bill was "engineered by one of the most wealthy, shrewd, and energetic men in Pennsylvania, but there is every prospect that it will be defeated, as the members fear that its provisions will be unpopular with the masses," but he added, in trepidation, that although it was, perhaps, dead, it was "certainly not yet buried." Whether this is a serious attempt to effect a radical change in the revenue laws of the Commonwealth without any just reason, or merely a base device to levy contributions on distillers, well-owners, coal operators, and railway officials, it is equally odious, and the men who have wittingly sanctioned such an infamous proceeding have thereby forfeited all claims to the respect and confidence of their constituents.

DOGBERRY IN COURT.

YESTERDAY a number of committing magistrates, in common parlance termed aldermen, were summoned before Judge Brewster, presiding in the Court of Quarter Sessions, to give an account of their shortcomings. It appears that it has been a common pastime with these worthy magistrates to commit persons to the County Prison on trifling accusations, and then to neglect making any return of the cases for weeks thereafter. In consequence of this remissness on the part of the aldermen, the miserable creatures who have been thrown into jail at their command remain there without the knowledge of the District Attorney, and, therefore, without any action by the Grand Jury in their cases. The searching examination to which several of the aldermen were subjected by Judge Brewster yesterday developed the fact that this abuse has become one of almost startling proportions. In one case it appeared that a man had been committed on the third of March, and that no return was made until the 14th of April. By this outrageous neglect the unfortunate prisoner was kept in jail just six weeks before his case could possibly be brought to the attention of the Grand Jury! When we remember that a very large proportion of the cases returned by the aldermen are thrown out by the Grand Jury because the charges are of too trivial a character to warrant their being sent into court for trial, or because the evidence presented is totally inadequate to establish even a *prima facie* case, the downright iniquity of such a proceeding as this will strike every reader in the most palpable way.

Judge Brewster informed the aldermen that it was their plain duty under the law to make a return of every case "before the ink is dry on the commitment." There can be no doubt that each of the official delinquents was quite as well aware of this fact as the Judge himself. The only reasons which they could assign for the neglect to perform their duty showed that their carelessness was of that degree which the law pronounces criminal. While they denied any intention of oppressing the prisoners, they could present no more reasonable excuses than sickness, forgetfulness, or the fact that efforts were being made to settle the cases in question without carrying them into court. These excuses are all mere frivolities when the question of a man's liberty is involved, especially when that man is quite as likely to be innocent as guilty, and when the law adjudges him to be innocent until he is proven guilty. Judge Brewster set forth the extent of the offense which the derelict aldermen had committed by informing them that they had subjected themselves to indictment, and were liable to be turned out of their offices. While we concur with the Judge in expressing the hope that this public announcement of their iniquities may induce them to avoid a repetition of them in the future, by the exercise of more promptness and carefulness, we are unable to agree with his intimation that a prevention of possible evils in the future will satisfy the demands of justice. About a score of cases were cited yesterday in which the neglect to make an immediate return had subjected as many persons to an imprisonment ranging between two and six weeks, in direct violation of both the letter and spirit of the law. Are these men to have no remedy for the wrong which they have suffered at the hands of persons who have been elected by the people to execute the laws, and who have taken a solemn oath to discharge the duties of their office with all due faithfulness? If such is to be the case, the sooner our courts of justice are done away with the better. It is the plain duty of the District Attorney to proceed against the delinquent aldermen without fear or favor, to secure their indictment, and to push them to the wall, without any show of the element of mercy in which they have been found so deficient.

In addition to the neglect to make their returns at the proper time, some of the delinquent officials confessed before Judge Brewster that they had been guilty of another offense against the laws—that of discharging persons committed by them after the return day. This evil likewise needs remedying, but as it is the maxim of the law that ten guilty men should escape punishment rather than one innocent man suffer it, this latter offense is of comparatively trifling importance. We trust that District Attorney Sheppard will look into the whole subject and make a bold strike for justice. He will certainly, in so doing, receive the cordial support of the community, and, we doubt not, of the courts as well.

THE PORT WARDENS' FEES.

THE Vessel Owners' and Captains' Association has published a statement of the controversy with the Port Wardens with regard to the matter of fees, in which the whole case is set forth in a manner that must command attention. The fee of two dollars on every vessel over seventy-five tons has always been contested by the shipowners and captains; but previous to the organization of their association in March, 1868, they were unable to offer any effectual resistance to what was believed to be an unconstitutional tax. Since then they have refused to pay the fees, and in every instance they have been sustained by the courts. The bill which was happily reconsidered and killed yesterday, in the House, was designed to annoy the owners and captains, so that they would prefer to pay the fees rather than to run the risks of fine and imprisonment, before the Recorder or any alderman of the city of Philadelphia, on a criminal charge. The bill permitted an appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions, but as the appeal was required to be made within twenty-four hours the privilege would be practically valueless in many cases, and the vessel-owners and captains would have been at the mercy of the Wardens.

The bill was one of the most outrageous measures of the present session of the Legislature, it would have annihilated the commerce of Philadelphia if it had gone into operation, and, like the law which it was designed to support, it was clearly in defiance of the Constitution of the United States. It is, perhaps, well that the Legislature took the action that it did in this matter, for the attention of the public has now been called to the grievances of the ship-owners; and with the support of public opinion, they will be more likely to have the whole matter settled definitely by a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of the law in question.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS TREATY which was negotiated by Reverdy Johnson on the part of the United States, and Lords Stanley and Clarendon on behalf of Great Britain, contained so many elements of weakness and injustice, that its almost unanimous rejection by the Senate did not take the public by surprise. The masterly speech made by Senator Sumner in executive session has been published, and it contains all the defense that we need place on record in justification of our refusal to agree to Reverdy's unconditional surrender. Aside from the inherent injustice of the plan of settlement proposed, there was a still more potent element of weakness, which is thus tersely expressed in the language of Senator Sumner:—

"A treaty which, instead of removing an existing grievance, leaves it for heart-burning and rancor, cannot be considered a settlement of pending questions between two nations. It may seem to settle them, but does not. It is nothing but a snare."

When Reverdy Johnson had been a month in England, it was patent to every one that he was, by instinct and inclination, fitted to be entrapped by just such a snare. The profusion of eatables and drinkables which were set before him, the lavishness of the praise which was showered upon him, were too much for the weakness of his garrulous old age. But the American people are found to be proof against all such diplomatic appliances, especially when they are brought to bear upon them through the absorbing channel of Reverdy Johnson's digestive apparatus.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
4 6 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ TO ARCHITECTS.—
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $3000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. and an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT. were declared on the Capital Stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th inst., clear of taxes. J. W. McALLISTER,
4 6 9t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
3 27 t4 28

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE

To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
4 13 tuths12t City Treasurer.

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM LLLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere.
2 4 tuthsfs

"NOSLIW-DNA-LLIHKCOR."

(*N. B.—Don't spell that backwards, or you will find out what it is.*)

Do you want your boys to grow up good men?
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want them to look respectable? Then
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want them to shun whatever is bad?
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want them to make their parents glad?
Clothe them at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want to save cash for a rainy day.
Buy Clothes at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want to deal where you've least to pay?
Deal at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want to wear clothing fit for a king?
Buy it at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Do you want a suit for the present spring?
It's ready, at Rockhill & Wilson's.
Be sure, when you shall come next to town,
To come to Rockhill & Wilson's.
That splendid hall, so big and so brown;
There's none like Rockhill & Wilson's.

ROCKHILL & WILSON offer to the masculine public, the best assortment ever seen under one roof of spring clothes, and materials from which clothes are to be made.

AT PRICES so low that the bare mention of them will open the eyes of any reasonable man.

OF STYLES so magnificent that Solomon in all his glory wasn't rigged out half so fine as Rockhill & Wilson's customers.

OF EXCELLENT DURABILITY, so great that you will almost wonder what you shall do to wear them out.

OF ACCURATE FIT, to such an extent that everybody who buys of us goes home feeling that he is a gentleman, and not a scarecrow with some clothes piled on it.

Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Gentlemen! The Bischoff Coatings, the Simoni Back-coverings, the Rhine Cloths, the Cashmere Vestings, the American and the Bannockburn Cheviots; in a word, all manner of goods, of all conceivable styles, await you, cheap for cash, at the magnificent

Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.

No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods.

FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.

STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

PERRY & CO.,
NO. 609 CHESNUT STREET,
4 15 thstu12t ABOVE SIXTH.

THE PORT WARDENS' FEES.—STATEMENT OF THE VESSEL-OWNERS' AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION.

A dispute having arisen between the Port Wardens of the city of Philadelphia and the Vessel-owners and Captains' Association, as to the justice and legality of the Port Wardens' and Harbor Master's fees, the Vessel-owners and Captains' Association have refused to pay the said fees, alleging that they are unnecessary exactions upon commerce, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

The Port Wardens claim the right to collect the fees, amounting to at least $10,000 per annum, under the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 29th day of March, 1803, and the several supplements thereto.

By the several supplements to the said act of Assembly, the fee for entering and clearing the port of Philadelphia is fixed at $2 for every vessel of over 75 tons, and by the supplement of February 4, 1843, it is directed "that all fines, fees and penalties as are directed by this act, and the various acts to which this is a supplement, shall, from and after the first day of April next, be retained by the Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, and applied by them, in conjunction with the fees herein specified, to the payment of the salaries and contingent expenses of their office."

From this supplement it is not difficult to understand that the Port Wardens' office was endowed with an immense income, over which they had and have now the entire control, and without accountability to any one; therefore it was not surprising to find that the Port Wardens, at a meeting of their Board, on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1846, passed unanimously a resolution, "that from and after the 1st of April, 1846, the Master Warden and Clerk be authorized to receive and collect the fees from all vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia, and likewise strictly to enforce all penalties, fines and forfeitures, in conformity with the various acts of Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

While the vessel-owners were acting in their individual capacities, the Port Wardens, who were a powerful organization, met with little or no difficulty in collecting the fees; but since the first Monday of March, 1868, the date of the organization of the Vessel-owners and Captains' Association, the vessel-owners have steadily refused to pay the exaction and in every instance where the question has been brought before the courts for decision, they have, without hesitation, decided in favor of the ship-owners.

By section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States it is ordained "that Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States," &c.; and this clause of the Constitution has been interpreted by the United States Supreme Court, in 18 Howard, 421, to mean every in ercourse with those nations and among the several States for the purposes of trade, be the object of the trade what it may; and this intercourse must include all the means by which it can be carried on, whether by the free navigation of the waters of the several States, or by passage overland through the States, where such passage becomes necessary to the commercial intercourse between the States.

Article 1 section 10 of the Constitution of the United States further directs, "That no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State upon imports or exports shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States;" and further, "that no State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage," &c. It is certain that Congress has never authorized the State of Pennsylvania or the city of Philadelphia, nor any other State or corporation, to lay or collect any duty or tonnage. And it is equally certain that fees, like that of the Port Wardens, imposed upon and collected from a certain class of vessels, to wit—those over seventy tons burden, thereby making the tonnage of the vessels the criterion for the collection of the fee, is a tax on tonnage. And to go still further, by section 9 of article 1 of the Constitution of the United States it is ordained "that no tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to and from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

Congress has been especially jealous of this right to regulate commerce conferred upon it by the Constitution, and although it is not denied that Congress has the right to grant to any State the privilege to lay and collect these taxes and fees, yet it has never done so, and when the city of Georgetown, some three months ago, asked Congress for the privilege, it was denied by an almost unanimous vote. Notwithstanding the express language of the Constitution, the repeated decisions of the Supreme Court, and the refusal of Congress to grant the privilege to the States to lay a duty on tonnage, the Port Wardens have exerted every means to collect such a duty. At their instance and through their influence, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, no longer ago than this week (April 13, 1869), passed a bill, reading, according to the reports in the daily papers, somewhat as follows:

"That all fines, penalties, forfeitures and sums of money for which the captain and officers of any vessel in Philadelphia may be liable, shall be sued for and recovered by the Master Warden, with the costs of suit, before the Recorder or any Alderman of Philadelphia, the process thereof being issued and returnable like lawful processes requiring the apprehension of any person charged with a criminal offence, but subject to appeal to the Court of Common Pleas from any judgment rendered in such a suit. Provided such appeal be taken within twenty-four hours after the judgment rendered, and upon the giving of absolute security, to be approved of by such Recorder or Alderman, for the payment of such judgment, interest and costs, if the same be affirmed by the said Court."

This law is rather a remarkable one, and it is only surprising that the Legislature did not make the penalty death, without the right of twenty-four hours' appeal. The Port Wardens themselves certainly would not have objected. The Legislature also, we understand, has passed a resolution requesting Congress to pass a law giving authority to the Port Wardens to do these things, and generally making them the dictators of affairs at this port. Besides the legal reasons for not paying these exactions, there are others:

One of the chief reasons why this unjust tax should not be paid is because it is an unnecessary burden upon a special interest, and a particular drawback to the prosperity of the port of Philadelphia. No business in the country labors under the disadvantages that attend the shipping interests. From the time the keel of a vessel is laid until she is lost at sea or broken up as unseaworthy, she is not only subjected to the perils of the deep, but to a host of other perils, charges and exactions, which are, in the aggregate, much worse. She is taxed not only in the raw material, but in her capacity, and she has to pay a round sum for putting this capacity surveyed. Pilots, hospital stewards, custom-house officers and Port Wardens regard her as a legitimate prey to be plucked whenever occasion offers. There are fees and charges for doing things and for not doing things. The list of port charges eat up a large share of the profits, and when compared with the rival mode of transportation by rail, the railroad corporations, which are powerful and will not submit to indiscriminate plucking, have infinitely the advantage. The port of Philadelphia cannot afford to run the risk of losing her coal trade by continuing unnecessary exactions, in return for which no apparent service is rendered, and which are contrary to the Constitution, when Elizabethport and other rival coal shipping ports in the neighborhood of Staten Island are now making such strenuous exertions to undermine Philadelphia's coal trade, and invite vessels to come there free, of all charge.

Relief from this Port Wardens' fee to a coal vessel that makes twenty trips a year will be no small advantage. Recognizing the necessity of relieving the trade from every needless expense, the Pennsylvania Legislature has already exempted colliers from the payment of pilotage fees in the Delaware river; and nowhere can there be found a good reason for collecting these Wardens' fees, which are contrary to the Constitution, as already shown. They are not only unnecessary and illegal, but are collected for no ostensible service. The sight of a Port Warden or Harbor Master along the wharves discharging his duties is one of those rare events that would, indeed, be a sight for sore eyes. Captains have traded to this port for twenty years and have never seen one of these mythical personages. One vessel belonging to the Association has paid $300 in Wardens' fees, and has never yet received any service in return. For the many thousands of dollars thus paid in fees, the only return made has probably been an occasional adjustment of a quarrel between the masters of vessels about berths at the wharves, a dispute which any sensible man could at any time settle by reading the port regulations. So small and light are the duties of the Wardens—the chief ones being the collection of these fees and attendance at a monthly meeting, where the official labors are supplemented by creature comforts—that at a late meeting of the Board of Wardens one of their number offered to run the whole machine for $200 a year. Arduous labors like these probably ought to be paid for at the rate of many thousands of dollars a year Wardens' fees, in addition to the appropriation of $2500 in salaries, just put into the general appropriation bill, at Harrisburg, by the kindness of the Wardens' Legislative friends.

We ask for no abolition of this office; for we admit that it must be some one's duty to control the port, and that may rest as well in the hands of the Harbor Master and Wardens as anywhere else. We do not object either to having them fairly paid; but we cannot see why the Harbor Master and Master Warden should receive pay as large as that of the President of the United States, nor why a special interest should alone bear this exorbitant charge. It is levied only on the vessels, not on shippers, or consignees, or pilots, or wharfingers. The vessel only is liable. In all other cases where services are done for Philadelphia the persons performing them are paid out of the public treasury, not by exactions from special interests. As well might a policeman collect a $2 fee from each Market street merchant for patrolling that street. It would be very absurd if a high constable should collect a fee from every foot passenger for keeping the sidewalks clear; but no more absurd than for the Harbor Master to collect a fee from every vessel for keeping the harbor clear.

The vessel owners and captains are anxious to have this disputed question settled. They believe the collection of this tax to be illegal for the reasons already stated, and are anxious to have it decided by the Courts. The only way is to refuse payment and have itsued for; and they have repeatedly but unsuccessfully attempted to get the Wardens to enter suit for it, so that the legality of the tax may be tested. They are willing to abide by the decision of the proper legal authorities, and if the case is decided against them will cheerfully pay the fees. If, on the contrary, the collection of the tax is wrong, they want to be and should be relieved from it. To bring the question to the Courts the only proper test, the Vessel-owners and Captains Association have adopted the resolution, "That the Captains of vessels belonging to the 'Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association' be requested not to pay any more Harbor Master's or Port Wardens' fees at the port of Philadelphia." They intend to pay no more fees until the case is decided, and by the decision they will abide.

This statement is submitted to the public on behalf of the "VESSEL-OWNERS AND CAPTAINS' ASSOCIATION."

JOHN W. EVERMAN, President.
HENRY MAY, Vice President.
CHAS. B. STEELMAN, Secretary.
HENRY R. EDMUNDS, Solicitor.
PHILIP FITZPATRICK, Treasurer.

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THE NEW
CHESNUT STREET ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
Finest Ready-Made Clothing
AND
FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

DEPARTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The design of this Department is to furnish a Finer Class of made-up Garments than Philadelphia trade has heretofore supplied.

MATERIALS USED.—*The finest of Home Manufactures and the latest Foreign Importations. All the novelties in Spring Goods and choicest selections of texture and patterns.*

STYLE OF MAKE-UP.—*All garments cut in the best and most fashionable modes, and finished with a degree of care and taste that make them very unlike and superior to what is commonly understood by "Ready-made Clothing."*

WORKMANSHIP.—*None but the best. The Tailors employed in this Department will be only such as could work on the finest custom work, good sewing, no ripping, or buttons coming off.*

All gentlemen who would avoid the delay of ordinary clothes, and the necessarily higher price of custom work, are here offered garments much superior to the

Ordinary Run of Ready-Made Clothing.

The public are invited to examine our NEW BROWN-STONE BUILDING, and our FIRST AND FINEST STOCK. 4 14 6pd

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Coton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 28 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

☞ COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30 stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH preserves and whitens the Teeth, invigorates and soothes the Gums, purifies and perfumes the Breath, prevents accumulation of Tartar, cleans and purifies Artificial Teeth, is a superior article for Children.
It is used and recommended for general use by numerous Dentists and Physicians. Proprietor,
A. M. WILSON, Chemist and Druggist,
NINTH and FILBERT Streets.
For sale by all Druggists. 4 10 stuth 1m

☞ HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w 4

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

REMOVAL
OF
THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
TO
Their New Fire and Burglar-proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT Street,
Which will be open for the transaction of business
ON THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1869.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

CAPITAL, $500,000, FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN WEISH, S. A. CALDWELL,
CHAS. MACALESTER, GEORGE F. TYLER,
HENRY C. GIBSON.

President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT PATTERSON.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,

Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—

Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferrable by delivery	$1 00 per	$1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement	50 "	1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	1 25 "	1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	2 00 "	1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk	1 00 "	100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc.	2 50 "	1000

Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.

These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.

Coupons and Interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key, Safes inside its Burglar-proof Vaults, at rates varying from $20 to $75 each per annum, according to size.

Deposits of Money received, on which interest will be allowed; 3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations or individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer. 4 6 tuths4p5m

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Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
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Tait's "Group of Quails."
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Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Triebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

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MEN'S,
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MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Genevieve de Brabant."

Mr. Grau's troupe of French artists made a brilliant commencement of their season of *opera bouffe* at the Academy of Music last evening. The house was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, the singers and actors were competent, the music was good, and the performance was up to a high mark of excellence throughout. *Genevieve de Brabant* is the most elaborate of the burlesque subjects which Offenbach has set to music, and the extreme length of the piece is an objection that a little judicious cutting would obviate without removing anything that is worth retaining.

The plot is a burlesque upon a touching mediæval story which has been sung by more than one poet, but as treated by Messrs. Cremieux and Trefeu it is Frenchified, and some of the salient points are given with a broadness of humor that is not altogether in accordance with the strict notions of propriety that hold in the best society at the present day. Any objectionable features, however, in the piece itself are toned down in the performance; and, as given last evening at the Academy, there was nothing that pruriency could justly cavil at, while the rollicking spirit of fun which pervades the opera won for it the heartiest laughter and applause of the large audience in attendance. As a finished musical work, *Genevieve* is scarcely equal to either *La Grand Duchesse* or *Barbe Bleue;* but it contains some of the sweetest airs that Offenbach has written, and in some passages he has surpassed himself. The serenade of the "Page," "*En passant sous la fenetre,*" in the first act, is a melody that would do credit to composers of far more pretensions than Offenbach, and, as sung by Madame Rose Bell and Mad'lle Desclauzas, it fully deserved the rapturous *encore* which it received. Other airs which are scattered through the opera are bright, sparkling, and in Offenbach's best vein, and the duet of the *gendarmes* in the second act, although not remarkably good of itself, is made one of the features of the piece by the comical manner in which it is rendered by Messrs. Bourgoin and Francis. This bit of first-rate burlesque acting and singing was honored by a double *encore*, and many of the audience did not seem disposed even then to be satisfied. The chorus "Le clarion que sonne," which concludes the first act, is very spirited, and the grand march for Palestine is a reminiscence of *Barbe Bleue*, while the train of cars in which "Charles Martel" and his followers are about to embark for the Holy Land is in accordance with the whole spirit of the burlesque.

Mr. Grau has a strong troupe, although he has no actress-singer equal to Irma, nor any artist equal to Leduc, Lagriffoul, or Duchesne. Madame Rose Bell, who personated "Drogan," the page, is tall, handsome, with a clear, sweet, and highly cultivated voice. She acted with a great deal of spirit and established herself as a favorite with the audience from the first. Mad'lle Desclauzas, the representative of "Genevieve," is stout but good looking, and her voice, although not quite so strong as Madame Bell's, is sweet, and fully equal to the requirements of the *role*. M. Carrier, who appeared as "Duke Sifroy," M. Rivenez as "Golo," M. Beckers as "Charles Martel," and Messrs. Bourgoin and Francis, the representatives of the *gendarmes*, are all excellent actor-singers. In fact, all the parts were well sustained, the choruses were full and well trained, and the whole performance was given in a style of completeness and elegance that we would be delighted to see imitated by the Italian opera managers. The costumes, appointments, and mountings of the opera were all handsome and in the best taste, but it is to be regretted that Mr. Grau did not give us the benefit of his own scenery, which was painted expressly for this work, instead of that belonging to the Academy, with which all our opera-goers are so familiar that they are beginning to get a little tired of it.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Genevieve de Brabant* will be performed this evening. To-morrow Herve's opera of *L'Œil Crevé* will be given for the first time.

AT THE CHESNUT the burlesque of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT the Misses Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers will appear this evening in *The Female Forty Thieves* and the farce of *That Rascal Jack.*

AT THE ARCH *School* will be performed this evening. Lotta will commence an engagement on Monday.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Breban Swiss Bell Ringers will appear this evening in an attractive entertainment.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety performance will be given this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

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MORAL.

"Soar not too high on vanity's weak wing,
For ambition's cloak conceals a mortal sting."

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

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LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, &c.—The sale at Birch & Son's Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, to-morrow (Friday), comprises the best assortment of elegant parlor and chamber cabinet furniture, carpets, piano-fortes, mirrors, etc., offered this season. The sale commences at 9 o'clock, and will continue all day.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GLEASON—KINGSBURY.—On Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at Trinity M. E. Church, by the Rev. L. Dobson, assisted by the Rev. R. Humphries, EDWIN P. GLEASON to MARY SINCLAIR, youngest daughter of Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, both of this city.

TATOM—DANIELS.—On the 13th instant, at the Bethel M. E. Church Parsonage, No. 127 Congress street, by the Rev. George W. Maclaughlin, Mr. GEORGE J. TATOM to Miss HANNAH N. DANIELS.

DIED.

GOLDEY.—On the 13th instant, at Norristown, Montgomery county, SAMUEL GOLDEY, of this city, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., and Mercantile Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 1013 S. Sixth street, on Sunday next, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HOAG.—On the 13th instant, after a short but severe illness, MARGARET, relict of the late Cornelius Hoag, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Daniel W. Nofl, N. W. corner of Richmond and Shirville streets, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Ground.

HORSEY.—On the 14th instant, REBECCA, widow of Joseph Horsey, in the 69th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 714 N. Eighth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

KIRK.—On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, CHANLER, second son of S. W. and A. Kirk, late of Coatesville.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1543 Race street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

McGRANN.—At his residence, in Lancaster, Pa., on Tuesday evening, the 13th instant, JOHN McGRANN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

PORTER.—On the 13th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH PORTER, widow of the late Isaac Porter, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 557 N. Second street, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

REMINGTON.—On the 14th instant, LYDIA H., widow of the late Dr. Isaac Remington, in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 629 Wood street, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground. **

SUTCLIFFE.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL SUTCLIFFE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M.; Harmony Chapter, No. 62, A. Y. M.; Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 467, I. O. of O. F.; Wyalusing Tribe, No. 56, I. O. of R. M.; American Protestant Association, No. 22; Industry Lodge, No. 72, K. of P.; the Manayunk Steam Fire Engine Company; and the employes of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4631 Jackson street, Manayunk, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock.

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To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

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REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story Brick Residence, No. 826 North Sixth street, above Brown street. On Tuesday, May 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixth street, north of Brown street, No. 826; containing in front on Sixth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 90 feet. The house has saloon parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and out-kitchen on the first floor; gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, furnace, cooking range and summer range, and complete under-ground drainage. Terms, $2300 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. May be examined before 10 o'clock A. M., or from 1 to 3 P. M.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Srteet.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—ESTATE OF RACHEL Dougherty, deceased.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Two-story frame dwelling and large lot, Cherry street, west of Eleventh street. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all those 2 frame messuages and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Cherry street, 118 feet west of Eleventh street; the lot containing in front 20 feet, and extending in depth 129 feet on Marks lane. The improvements are a two-story frame dwelling, fronting on Cherry street, and a two-story frame dwelling on Marks lane. Clear of all incumbrance. George Kirk, Executor.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS& SONS' SALE.—Business Stand—Three-story Brick Tavern and Dwelling, known as the "Golden Eagle Hotel," S. W. corner of New Market street and Coates street. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of New Market and Coates streets; containing in front on New Market street 43 feet 1½ inches, and on Coates street 19 feet 10 inches. It is known as the "Golden Eagle Hotel," contains 9 rooms, has underground drainage, etc. Terms—$3000 cash. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, S. W. corner of Eighth and Wharton streets. On Tuesday, April 27, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick store and dwelling, with one-story brick kitchen and lot of ground, situate at the S. W. corner of Eighth and Wharton streets; containing in front on Wharton 16 feet, and extending in depth along Eighth street 66 feet. It has gas, range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
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REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1026 Federal street, west of Tenth street. On Tuesday, April 20, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Federal street, east of Eleventh street, No. 1026, containing in front on Federal street 18 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to Naylor street. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $33·75.

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Cheapest Black Silks in the market.

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100 dozen Genuine Kid Gloves, at $1·25.
Elegant Shades of Violet Jouvin Kid Gloves.
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BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
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CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF

NEW YORK.

Office, No. 26 NASSAU STREET.

Statement showing the business of the Company during the year 1868, and its condition on the 31st day of December, 1868:—

Policies issued in 1868	6,904
Amount insured	$16,186,189

DIVIDEND

Declared on all Policies, January, 1869 40 per cent.

INCOME.

Balance due Dec. 31, 1867	$806,157·51
Premiums and interest received in 1868	1,526,638·04
	$2,332,795·55
Expenditures (including Losses)	365,617·06
Total Assets	$2,067,178·49
Losses paid in 1868	$69,850·00
Interest received and accrued	66,567·00

SUCCESS UNPARALLELED.

The growth of its insurance is shown by the following ascent:—

	New Policies.	Amount Insured.
1866	1,305	$3,907,8 0
1867	4,188	11,978,000
1868	6,004	16,366,189
Total	11,597	$32,243,989

REASONS FOR INSURING

IN THE

CONTINENTAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NEW YORK.

1. Chartered under the Laws of the State of New York and prohibited from engaging in *speculations* of any kind. Not allowed to undertake any but *life risks*, and cannot invest its funds except in United States Stocks, New York State Stocks, and Mortgage bonds with double security.

2. Organized on the Mutual plan. Profits annually divided, which may be applied to the cancellation of Loans, to a permanent reduction of future premiums, or to the purchase of additional insurance.

3. Economical and careful in its management, having paid its losses from receipts of interest on investments alone.

4. Issues all approved forms of Policies, Ordinary Life, Single Payment, Term, Endowment, Joint Life, and Annuities.

5. Rates of premium as low as a proper security will admit. No extra rate charged for risks upon the lives of females.

6. Allows a loan to the assured, if desired, of one-third the annual premium, when it amounts to $40 or more, without requiring premium notes. Loans not deducted from the policy in case of death after three years.

7. Makes no charge for medical examination, policy fee, or stamp.

8. Allows thirty days' grace in payment of renewal premiums, during which time the policy remains in full force.

9. After three annual payments of premium, the assured can, if in embarrassed circumstances, continue his policy for a period of time nearly equal to that in which it has already been in force, by paying merely the interest on the premiums when they become due; or, having paid his premium, and he be pressed for money for other purposes, he can temporarily loan from the Company a sum, in cash, equal to four-fifths of the net value of his policy.

10. Gives to the assured on any plan, after the third year's premium has been paid, the privilege to exchange for a paid-up policy; or, if the object for which the insurance was effected shall have ceased will purchase his policy at its equitable value, paying *cash* therefor.

11. Premiums may be paid annually, semi-annually, tri-annually, or quarterly.

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16. Extends every advantage to the insured which time and experience have shown to be just and safe.

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18. Thrift of the Company unparalleled in the annals of Life Assurance.

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MY HEART, MY HEART IS SINKING.

From Heine's Book of Songs.

My heart, my heart is sinking,
As the May awakes in glee;
I stand high up on the rampart,
With my back to a linden tree.

Below me crawls in silence
The city's broad blue moat,
Where a boy is singing and angling
As he veers about in his boat.

Far over by distance mellowed
The landscape lies unrolled,
Wayfarer, garden, and villa,
And kine and meadow and wold.

On the green the linen is bleaching,
While gambol the girls around;
The mill-wheel scatters its diamonds,
I hear its monotonous sound.

Upon the old grey tower
There stands a sentry box,
I see the guard, red-coated,
As up and down he walks.

I see him play with his musket,
Which gleams in the morning red;
He shoulders it and levels it—
I would he shot me dead.

ROSSINI'S "MESSE SOLENNELLE."

With the half-affected modesty peculiar to him, Rossini called his latest work "petite." The term will not hold. Neither in dimensions nor in character is the "Messe Solennelle" a little thing. In sacred music it is its author's masterpiece.

Written at Passy in 1863, this work was first performed on March 13, 1864, at the house of Count Pillet-Will, before an invited audience of some two hundred and fifty persons. The sisters Marchisio, Signor Gardoni, and Signor Agnesi were soloists, the Conservatoire pupils acted as chorus; MM. Mathias, Peruzzi (piano-fortes), and Lavignac (harmonium) accompanied, and M. Jules Cohen conducted. A lively writer in *Le Figaro* gives us a glimpse of the banker's salon while the performance is taking place. We see Rossini "turning over" for M. Mathias, with Carlotta Marchisio on his right, and her sister Barbara on his left. In a corner sits Auber, calmly listening, and, whenever the music ceases, chatting with Mario, who stands leaning upon the back of his chair. Meyerbeer is near Rossini, applauding with vigor, moving restlessly upon his seat, "like St. Lawrence upon his gridiron," and once jumping up to embrace the hero of the occasion; while behind him Duprez shows what are called "son torse d'Hercule et sa face Rabelaisienne." The work, as then performed, had a success great enough to bring upon Rossini one of his rare fits of industry, and he promptly scored it for full orchestra. Why he did not publish it is hard to tell. Assuredly nobody has benefited by the delay, save, perhaps, Madame Rossini, whose sale of the Mass to M. Strakosch quickly followed her husband's death.

From the "Stabat" to the "Messe Solennelle" is a long stride in the direction of orthodox religious music. Rossini once told Ferdinand Hiller that he wrote the former "mezzo serio," and never intended it for public use. However this may have been, we know that just then the master had not forgotten his old vocation. There is truth in the familiar criticisms that he introduced the theatre to the sanctuary. His "Mother of Sorrows" weeps in the glare of footlights before a property cross. The man must be bold who would now say a word against the "Stabat" as music, but as religious music it is safe to assert that the religious element is in great part wanting. Happily Rossini did not pass away without showing himself able to supply this lacking feature. In nothing is the "Messe Solennelle" so remarkable as in the sacred dignity of style to which it here and there attains. While permitting us to recognize the master with whom everybody is familiar, it shows him partially clad in the sober garments of a church composer. With undoubted Rossinianism is mixed up that which we did not before know to be Rossinian at all. The latter is a genuine surprise, and almost justifies Paris for raving about one particular fugue as though no such thing had ever before been written. It is strange, indeed, to see the man whose early breaking away from contrapuntal studies foreshadowed the character of his music, and who lived to flood the world with melody, at the last producing a work rich in scientific devices. The composer of "Semiramide" and "Cenerentola" a writer of fugues and double canons!—such is the revelation of the "Messe Solennelle." At least one good result will follow. Those who say Rossini was a mere maker of tunes from necessity rather than from choice must forever hold their peace. To such detractors "Guillaume Tell" and the "Stabat" were severe blows. The Mass completes what those works began. It proves that, had Rossini chosen, he might have taken his place with the greatest scholastic writers. The proof comes late, and its cogency may lie more in the advance shown than in the point reached, but the question of ability is settled. We have already intimated that a good deal of the Mass is in its composer's familiar style. Yet even here, certain exceptions apart, we recognize unusual elevation and dignity, while the entire work shows that, at seventy-two, Rossini made a serious effort to write music worthy of the highest object to which music can be applied.

As now published the Mass consists of fourteen numbers, including an "O Salutaris" not heard at the first performance, having since been made part of the work. With the instinct of an operatic composers, Rossini has freely used the solo voices. Out of thirteen vocal numbers six are devoted exclusively to them, and they are also largely employed in conjunction with the chorus. Few will complain of this, since it answers concert-room purposes not less than it increases effect. As a work of constructive skill the Mass has at least one fault. Like Mendelssohn's "St. Paul," it begins in one key and ends in another. Apart from this, the general design is excellent, and its carrying out is marked by novel features of a special value.

The "Kyrie" (A minor), divided into two parts after a common fashion, begins with eight bars of instrumental prelude, chiefly remarkable for an agitated bass, which is a striking and expressive feature of the number. The voices enter successively in imitation, but the contrapuntal character of the opening bars is not sustained, and we soon recognize the sensuous harmonist of the "Stabat." The movement, however, is extremely interesting, and, sung *sotto voce* nearly throughout, has an impressive effect. In the "Christe" (C minor) Rossini altogether changes his style. It is a short double canon on the octave for voices alone, such as might have been written by the most facile of early Italian masters. Noting its ingenuity and the easy flow of its parts, one would imagine the composer had devoted years to musical scholastics. This finished, "Kyrie" is resumed in C major, with an amplification in A major, in which key it ends. The six numbers of the "Gloria" make one complete design admirable in its unity. A brief, vigorous, and broadly harmonized allegro (F major) proclaims "Gloria in excelsis Deo," and is followed by an andantino of peculiar construction, because built almost wholly upon alternate tonic and subdominant chords, which pass by abrupt modulations from key to key. The effect is strange and somewhat forced. It is such, in fact, as we should have looked for in a work by M. Gounod rather than in one by Rossini. But the master reasserts himself in the "Gratias" (A major), a trio for contralto, tenor, and bass. A melody of true Rossinian beauty is given out by the last-named voice and successively taken up by the others. Repeated in full harmony, it yields place to a second subject not less marked by elegant treatment. That this number will have an immense popularity we do not doubt, nor will we say that it does not deserve popularity even as religious music. At any rate it is the perfection of graceful and expressive writing. The "Domine Deus" is a long and ambitious tenor solo in D major, for which, effective though it be when well sung, we do not predict the triumph of "Cujus animam." It is melodious, but its structure is flimsy and its themes commonplace. The French critics have almost unanimously passed quickly over this air, and we shall not accuse them of injustice. But they dwell long and lovingly upon the "Qui tollis," says M. Jouvin, of the *Figaro*, "nous ouvre le monde des anges. Quelle melodie! quelle suavite!" and addressing a votary of strict church music, who is supposed to ask "Suis-je sur terre ou dans les cieux?" he exclaims, "Vous etes sur terre, mais dans cette contree on Dieu place son Eden, et le pommier de notre mere Eve porte, non des pommes, mais des melodies." Beneath this extravagance there is, however, not a little of justice. The "Qui tollis" is a beautiful creation. Clearly the work of him who wrote "Quis est homo," it is more elevated in style and expression than that famous duet. There are few things in music more intensely earnest than its plea for mercy, and few changes more happy than that into the tonic major, which well depicts the clearing away of doubt and fear. We might say something about the "Quoniam," an elaborate bass air in A major, were it no followed and overshadowed by the "Cum sancto." Taking thought for unity, Rossini commences the latter with the short allegro which opens the "Gloria." This leads to the figure (F major) already mentioned as having set Paris by the ears. We are apt to over-estimate an unexpected good, and it was natural for the French critics to exhaust their copious vocabulary of praise in this instance. Here are some of the expressions used:—"Page monumentale," "une page Michelangelesque," "une page sublime," "vraiment colossal," "quelle fugue, grand Dieu! Depuis qu'il y a sur la terre des fugues et des fuguistes, on n'en vit jamais de pareille." These terms are but a little too strong for what is really a great and noble effort. Truly, the "maker of melodies" was a maker of melodies and something more. He here works his subjects with the ease of an accomplished fuguist and with admirable effect. Moreover, he appears thoroughly in love with his task. When a dominant pedal ushers in a long diminuendo, and as long a succession of rich and solid harmonies, the master seems drawing to an end. Not so, however; a few bars before coming back to the tonic a crescendo begins, and upon a full close the fugue starts again as vigorously as ever, finishing at length with a magnificent coda heralded by the voices alone repeating "Gloria in excelsis." The "Credo" (E major) shows even greater felicity of design that its predecessor. As a rule this part of a mass consists of several movements, each distinct in itself. Rossini's "Credo" is also in several movements, but each is closely associated with the rest, and the act of faith is kept well before the mind by a frequent repetition in full chorus of the word "Credo." Nothing could be better as a matter of construction or effect. As far as "Consubstantialem Patri," passages of a dignified character are given to soli and chorus, with repetitions in various keys. A short double canon on the octave follows, after which the story of the Incarnation is grandly told, the long silence at its close, broken only by tiful chords from the orchestra, being one of the master's most impressive devices. In the air for soprano, "Crucifixus" (A flat major), a profound sensation is produced by means the most legitimate, while the choral outburst (on an enharmonic change to the dominant of E major) announcing the Resurrection is admirably effective. Thence to the fugue, "Et vitam," we meet with little save repetitions. Though not equal to its predecessor, this fugue shows some excellent points. The second theme, a complete ascending diatonic scale, has all the stately gravity of early Italian church music, and well tempers the freedom of certain episodal passages. The coda is harmonized with considerable grandeur, and the entire fugue strengthens the impression left by its greater companion. Like the "Gloria," the "Credo" ends with a repetition of its opening words, "Credo in unum Deum." For the offertory Rossini has supplied an organ movement of extreme beauty, well suited to the instrument, and ingeniously harmonized after a scholastic fashion. The "Sanctus," coming after a brief prelude, and given to voices alone, displays all its composer's charm of manner. Especially striking is the contrast between the vigorous unison delivery of "Hosanna in Excelsis," by the soli, and the smoothly flowing pianissimo phrases in which the chorus responds "Benedictus." The movement, though short, is likely to become a public favorite. In the "O Salutaris," an air for contralto (E major), there are two widely different subjects, the first smooth and melodious, if not specially beautiful, the second (on the words "Bella premunt hostilia," etc.) declamatory, and accompanied by harmonies which pass abruptly from key to key. There is power of a certain kind in this air, and its contrasts are effective; nevertheless, we doubt the policy of incorporating it with the Mass. The step had not Rossini's sanction, and has brought an increase of the dramatic rather than of the religious element. In his "Agnus Dei," a contralto solo with chorus (E minor) Rossini gives himself full liberty of action. The result is charming. No music could express a more overmastering passion, and the intense feeling of the solo would be almost painful but for the unaccompanied choral phrases which now and then break in with a prayer for peace. This Mass, so full of contrasts, has none more effective than that between the agonizing "Miserere" of the former and the calm "Dona nobis" of the latter. We here recognize a stroke of genius. Working up to the coda by a series of bold progressions, Rossini then makes a transition to the tonic major, and ends with a triumphant burst of harmony.

An adequate notice of the mass, without aid from music type, is impossible, but enough has been said to convey an idea of its character. We have nothing to add save a repetition of the statement with which we set out, that, faults notwithstanding, the work is a masterpiece.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Brain Diseases in England.

In England, according to the official medical records, softening of the brain has of late years rapidly increased. In the ten years 1857–66, 11,685 deaths were registered in England and Wales from this cause—7168 males and 4517 females. In the first five years, 1857–61, the average annual deaths were 894, whereas in the second period of five years, 1862–66, the deaths averaged 1443 annually. In 1857 the number of persons who died from softening of the brain was 775. In 1866 the number was 1664, of which 78 were under twenty years of age; 191, 25 and under 45; 457, 45 and under 65; 424, 65 and under 75; and ten were aged 75 and upwards. Glancing at the mortality by all diseases of the brain and nervous system, including cephalitis, apoplexiey, paralysis, insanity, chorea, epilepsy, convulsions, and other brain diseases not distinguished, it appears that the mortality in England and Wales to 1 000 000 of population has increased from 2705 in 1857 to 2912 in 1866.

It is remarkable that the mortality from apoplexy and paralysis respectively has from the first been very nearly in equal proportions to 1,000,000 persons living, the proportion from apoplexy being 439 in 1857 and 490 in 1866, that from paralysis being 457 in 1857 and 500 in 1866. These two diseases are incidental to old people. The number of deaths from cephalitis (inflammation of the brain) per 1,000,000 persons living had increased from 178 in 1857 to 197 in 1866.

The deaths from insanity—21 per 1,000,000 of population in 1857 and 31 in 1866—do not indicate the number of deaths of persons in a state of insanity; large numbers of maniacs die of consumption and other diseases, and consequently appear under other heads. The increase in the mortality from convulsions in the ten years is considerable, the proportional number of deaths to 1,000,000 living being 1286 in 1857 and 1306 in 1866. The convulsive form of disease affects infancy and youth. Of the rare and remarkable disease, chorea (dancing mania), the proportional number of deaths to 1,000,000 of population was only 2 in 1857 and 3 in 1866.

From epilepsy, to 1,000,000 living there were 115 deaths in 1857 and 118 in 1866; and from other brain diseases undistinguished 207 in 1857 and 267 in 1866. The actual numbers of deaths registered in England and Wales from diseases of the brain and nervous system in the year 1857 and 1866 respectively were 51,619 and 61 164, viz: cephalitis, 3392 and 4146; apoplexy, 8378 and 10,297; paralysis, 8914 and 10,504; insanity, 403 and 650; chorea, 44 and 63; epilepsy, 2193 and 2468; convulsions, 24,532 and 27,431; brain diseases undistinguished, 3963 and 5605. This class of diseases constituted a proportion in the year 1866 of 1233 9 deaths to every 10,000 of the deaths from all causes, viz., cephalitis, 83·6; apoplexy, 207·7; paralysis, 211 9; insanity, 13·1; chorea, 1·3; epilepsy, 49 8; convulsions, 553 4; and other brain diseases, 113·1.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
JACOB L. WENDELL, of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WM. McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.
The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty.
A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of May, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.
Attested by the Clerk and Register in the name of the Judge, under the seal of the Court. 4 1 th3t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased.
The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of JOHN THOMAS H., and CHARLES SAUNDERS, Executors of the last will of JOHN SAUNDERS, Jr., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, April 27, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 433 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
4 13 tuth s6t Auditor.

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1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumbe for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
(No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
2 17§ No. 808 WALNUT Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS." No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
HAMILTON & COORFER,
3 15 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia,
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and sma GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$206,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	126,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	26,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325·25 Cost, $1,093,604·26.	
	Real Estate	26,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08	
	Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 17§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. H. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaiy,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869 479,262·39

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST LAURENT	Lemaire	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $146 Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent or Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 2§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Rail

JOHN MORRISSEY.

The History of a Congressman.

A few years ago John Morrissey was a resident of Troy. He kept a small drinking saloon of the lowest character. It was the resort of the low prize-fighters, thieves, and dissolute persons of all degrees. So low and dissolute, and disreputable was the place, that it was closed by the authorities. With other traits, Morrissey blended that of a prize-fighter of the lowest cast. Drunken, brutal, without friends or money, battered in his clothes and in his person, he drifted down to New York to see what would turn up. He located himself in the lowest stews of New York. At that time the elections in the city were carried by brute force. There was no registry law, and the injunction of politicians to "vote early and vote often" was literally obeyed. Roughs, Short Boys, brutal representatives of the Bloody Sixth, took possession of the polls. Respectable men, who were known to be opposed to the corruption and brutality which marked the elections, were assaulted, beaten, robbed, and often had their coats torn from their backs. The police were powerless, often they were allies of the bullies, and citizens had quite as much to fear from them as from the rowdies. If the election was likely to go against them, and their friends presided over the ballot-box, and should signal the danger, a rush would be made by twenty or thirty desperate fellows, the boxes be seized and smashed, tables and heads broken, the voters dispersed, and the election carried by default.

A local election was to take place in the upper part of the city. The friends of good order were in the majority, if allowed to vote. But it was known that the rowdies would come in force and control the election. A few voters got together to see what could be done, and among them the present General Superintendent of Police. It was suggested that force be met with force, that the ballot-box be guarded, and the assailants beaten off by their own weapons. But where could the materials be found to grapple with the Plug Uglies and their associates? Somebody said that Morrissey was in town ready for a job, and that he could organize a force and guard the election.

One day Mrs. Kennedy came to her husband as he sat in his room, and said to him, "There is an awful-looking man at the door, who wants to see you. He is dirty and ragged, has a ferocious look, and is the most terrible fellow I ever saw. Don't go to the door; he certainly means mischief." "Is he a big, burly-looking fellow?" "Yes." "Broad-shouldered, tall, with his nose turned one side?" "Yes, yes," said the impatient lady. "Oh, I know who it is; it is John Morrissey; let him come in." "O husband, the idea of your associating with such men, and bringing them to the house, too!" But the unwelcome visitor walked into the parlor. Now, John Morrissey at Saratoga, in his white flannel suit, huge diamond rings, and pin containing brilliants of the first water, and of immense size; tall of stature, a powerful-looking fellow, walking quietly about the streets, or lounging at the hotel, but seldom speaking, is not a bad-looking man. Seen in New York in his clerical black suit, a little too flashy to be a minister, yet among bankers, merchants, or at the stock board he would pass very well as one of the solid men of the city. But Morrissey as he appeared that morning was an entirely different personage. He had come from a long debauch, and that of the lowest kind. He was bruised and banged up. His clothes were tattered. The Island was all that seemed to be opened to him. With him a bargain was made to organize a force of fighters and bullies, sufficient to prevent the ballot-boxes from being smashed, and the voters from being driven from the polls. He said he could do it, for he was at home among desperadoes. True to his appointment, he was at the polls before they were open. He was attended by about thirty as desperate looking fellows as ever rode in a wagon or swung from Tyburn. He stationed his forces, gave his orders, told each not to strike promiscuously, but, on the first appearance of disturbance, each to seize his man, and not leave him till his head was broken. There was no disturbance till twelve o'clock. The late Captain Carpenter was in charge. About noon a huge lumber-van drove up, drawn by four horses. It was loaded with the roughest of the rough, who shouted and yelled as the vehicle neared the curbstone. Bill Poole, at that time so notorious, led the company. They were choice specimens of the men who then made the rulers of New York. Plug Uglies, Bummers, Roughs of the Bloody Sixth, Short Boys, Fourth Warders, and men of that class, were fully represented. Bill Poole sprange to the sidewalk. Captain Carpenter stood in the door. Addressing him, Poole said, "Cap, may I go in?" "Oh, yes; walk in and welcome," Carpenter said, and in Poole went. He saw the situation at a glance. He measured Morrissey and his gang, turned on his heel, and passing out, said, "Good morning, Cap; I won't give you a call to-day; drive on, boys;" and on they went to some polling place where they could play their desperate game without having their heads broken.

This was Morrissey's first upward step. He washed his face; with a part of the money paid him he bought a suit of clothes, and with the balance opened a small place for play. He became thoroughly temperate. He resolved to secure first-class custom. To do this he knew he must dress well, behave well, be sober, and not gamble. These resolutions he carried out. His house in New York is the most elegantly furnished of any of the kind in the State. It has always been conducted on principles of the highest honor, as gamblers understand that term. His table, attendants, cooking, and company are exceeded by nothing this side of the Atlantic.

He followed his patrons to Saratoga, and opened there what was called a club-house. Judges, senators, merchants, bankers, millionaires, became his guests. The disguise was soon thrown off, and the club-house assumed the form of a first-class gambling-house at the Springs. Horse racing and attendant games followed, all bringing custom and profit to Morrissey's establishment. About this time the celebrated conspiracy was formed by politicians and railroad men to break down Harlem Railroad, and with it Commodore Vanderbilt. As a player Morrissey soon became familiar with Vanderbilt, who spent his summers at the Springs. In the extraordinary movements made by Commodore Vanderbilt to checkmate the conspirators, and throw them on their back, Morrissey was employed to play a conspicuous part. He made his appearance at the Stock Board, backed by Vanderbilt. He traded in Harlem in a manner that astonished the old operators at the board. He was allowed to share in the profits of that bold stroke which ruined thousands who had sold Harlem short. Morrissey is now worth half a million. He is still a gambler by profession, and carries on his establishments in Saratoga and New York.

—The antique statue of the "Wounded Amazon" has been recently discovered near Rome. It is of white marble, and stands eight feet high. The Berlin Museum has purchased it for the sum of $3300.

Homburg in Winter.

The following is from a Homburg letter published in the *Pall Mall Gazette:*—

For a study of civilized human nature under circumstances calculated to exhibit most of its weaknesses in the most interesting manner, one can hardly go to a more suitable place than Homburg-ès-Monts in winter. There, all this season, the with-luggage-provided and solvent-looking visitor will be cordially received at any of the numerous hotels, and may occupy their very best apartments at a quarter of the price he would have to pay in the summer and autumn. The "administration" of the great gambling palace which commands the whole town will, on application to the "Polizei Bureau" furnish him with a blue card, inscribed with his name, giving him free access throughout the winter to the "Salons de Etrangers;" in other words, to the rooms in which the games of trente-et-quarente and roulette are carried on from 11 o'clock in the morning until 11 at night. In only one of these rooms—gorgeously over-decorated in carton-pierre, elaborately gilt and painted, relieved with tall mirrors, and enriched with Italian frescoes on the ceilings—is gambling carried on during the winter. This is called the Salon Japonais; at one end of it is the trente-et-quarante table, and at the other the roulette. Morning, noon, and night these fascinating 'boards of green cloth" are surrounded, three deep, by a crowd of people—widely different from the summer guests—whose counterpart can be found, I think, in no other place in Europe. There are no brilliant toilettes, no pretty women, as there are at Monaco at this season. These people have all come here to gamble, or to prey upon the gamblers; and there is an expression of solemn calculation on all their faces, young and old, masculine and feminine (especially the latter), which is at first curious, and then painful to observe. There is, of course, the inevitable British element, represented about as creditably as it usually is in those continental nooks and corners where adventurers most do congregate. The Irish widow lady of uncertain age and very much more uncertain antecedents; the neat little Englishman with the fair beard and (they say, but I know nothing about that) unfair "systems;" the highly cosmeticised old lady and her haggard daughter, who play nearly from the opening till the closing of the rooms; the slatternly, dowdy Englishwomen, who infallibly turn up everywhere abroad, looking as if they had just come from some long journey in their tumbled travelling clothes, and were going off again directly in the same attire, but who appear regularly in the same *mise-en-scène* every day for six months; the British merchant, who finds it convenient to be out of Britain; the shabby-genteel residents, who have an English parson to take care of their souls, and who sometimes "punt" mildly in florins—these make up the "*Colonie Anglaise*," and are all flourishing in this year of grace 1869. Polish counts with uncommonly dirty hands and very eager eyes; terrible old French-women savagely keen at their play; grimy, common looking, greasy Germans, who quarrel furiously over a disputed florin piece, and appropriate the winnings of unobservant players with astonishing persistency; spectacled "professors" of playing by systems, who take down the record of the game by the hour, and who will be delighted to play for you on their own infallible plans—there they all are at Homburg an der Hohe, and in the winter season they have it all to themselves. Walking up and down the room, as if surveying their prey, are the *chefs de partie* and *inspecteur des jeux;* and sometimes you see the Homburg banker, a true son of Israel, who apes the English style of dress, but looks like a very German Jew indeed, conferring with the other authorities of the administration, and, I doubt not, watching his customers very closely. If they are in his debt and don't pay him, he claps them into prison with an alacrity and summariness of procedure which suggests a most accommodating readiness among the civil authorities. He had a young English lord—a very flyblown specimen of aristocracy, it must be confessed, but still "a real lord," for all that—in that cheerful retreat not long ago; perhaps he is there now. Besides the gambling saloons, now in winter there are the Kursaal reading rooms, liberally provided with French, German, and English newspapers and periodicals; a large concert and ball saloon, in which there are twice every day really first-rate performances by an orchestra of forty musicians; a luxuriously appointed *café*, with billiard tables; a restaurant, kept by a great Parisian restaurateur, where (if you do not mind the smoke of execrable German cigars while you are eating) you may have as good a dinner as at the Trois Freres in Paris; a superbly decorated theatre, and a vast covered promenade nearly three hundred feet long, decorated with shrubs, artificially warmed, and lined with seats, all under one roof, and, with the exception of the theatre, gratuitously accessible to every one provided with the green card before referred to. Of course the pleasure grounds, mineral springs, conservatories, etc., all belonging to the "administration," and by them kept in order, are equally free to all comers, even without a card. The current expenses of the "administration" are in winter about £70, and in summer £100 a day, not including the salaries of some of the more responsible employés of the gambling bank, who are very handsomely paid. The entire concern is the property of the company, and it pays a dividend of upwards of twenty per cent., besides its heavy annual tax for the "concession," and a variety of contributions which it is compelled to make to hospitals and institutions of public utility. Whence the company derives these enormous profits need not here be pointed out. Men and women, smitten with the gambling fever, are forever hastening to bring their money to the coffers of the administration. The more they lose the more they play, until they have no more to lose; and if they win, they become possessed with the greed for more, and go on until they lose too. When all their money has gone under the croupier's rake, and the coin into which the *mont de piété* has converted everything that may be deposited there has followed where the rest went, the penniless gamblers are fain to seek an interview with the "administration," who generally provide them with a third-class railway ticket to their homes, if they have any, or to almost any tolerably distant town in Europe if they have not. This highly moral and proper state of things is permitted and protected by the Prussian Government, and has a lease of life for four years longer.

—Paris, gradually waking to woman suffrage, now has a paper called the *Woman's Journal*.

—*La Ferule*, a journal of the dissatisfied, is a new Parisian idea. Its form will be singular enough—a single leaf, long and narrow, with four columns to a page.

—A man down East has what he calls "the Alaska breed of fowls." They are a bright magenta color, and very handsome, but have probably been "doctored."

—Seventy Tennessee negroes are now trying to make the courts give them $30,000, which was left them by the will of their former owner in case they went to Liberia.

—A lady of Manchester, New Hampshire, professed much annoyance on the receipt of anonymous letters reflecting on her character, which, it now appears, she herself wrote.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg, and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:30 A. M., 3:40 and	7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD, 4 16½ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 9:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:00 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:00 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 1§ General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2:30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 19th instant, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the inspecting officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they are to be delivered free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

White Oak Plank, 73,000 board feet, from 4½

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Consuls—James Park, to Hesse Darmstadt; Alexander Jourdan, of Pennsylvania, to Venice; Henry C. Rogers, Minister to Hesse Cassel; Edwin Robinson, New York, Hamburg; J. H. Grover, S. C., Areman; Albert D. Shaw, New York, Toronto; James D. Jones, California, Revel; Samuel D. Palst, Michigan, Port Sarnia; James C. Fletcher, of Ind., to Oporto; John C. Caldwell, Maine, to Valparaiso; J. V. Fairchild, Missouri, to Kokodadi; M. M. Delano, Colorado, to Singapore.

Postmasters—E. D. Fullings, Charlotte, North Carolina; John Leingafeldt, Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania; John A. Myber, Allegheny, Pennsylvania; Frederick Ball, Lagrange, Georgia; Eli Bobe, Decatur, Michigan; L. H. Morrill, Buchanan, Michigan; T. H. Callen, Constantine, Michigan; Thomas E. Layon, Boise City, Idaho; Perry P. Wilson, Putnam, Connecticut; H. S. Ransom, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Lorenzo D. Davis, Wellsville, N. Y.; Jacob W. Hoysradd, Hudson, N. Y.

Collectors of Customs—John Cullers, Brunswick, Georgia.

Collectors Internal Revenue—Joseph Selden, Third district, Connecticut.

For Collector of Internal Revenue—Charles J. Talbot, Second District of Maine.

For Assessors—Jeremiah Olney, Third District of Connecticut; Enos T. Luce, Second District of Maine; Edward Scull, Second District of Pennsylvania; William H. Thompson, Eleventh District of Pennsylvania.

H. D. Barron to be Fifth Auditor of the Treasury.

I. J. Martin, of Alabama, to be Sixth Auditor of the Treasurer.

Joseph R. West, to be Local Appraiser for New Orleans.

Louis E. Johnson, to be United States Marshal for South Carolina.

Cyrus M. Hawley, of Illinois, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Wilmot W. Brookings, to be Associate Justice of Dacotah.

Despatch to Associated Press.

Another Budget of Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The following nominations were sent in to-day:—

Minister to Honduras, H. Baxter of Michigan; Minister to Japan, Charles E. Delong of Nevada; Secretary of Legation at London, Adam Badeau.

Consuls—Hesse Darmstadt, James Park of Ind.; Venice, Alexander J. Jourdan of Penna.; Hesse Cassel, Nassau, and Lombardy, H. C. Rogers of Minn.; Hamburg, E. Robinson, of New York; Ancona, J. W. Grower, of South Carolina; Toronto, A. D. Shaw, of New York; Revel, S. D. Jones, of California; Port Sarnia, Canada, S. Pace, Michigan; Oporto, James C. Fletcher, of Indiana; Valparaiso, John C. Caldwell, of Maine; Hakodadi, Joseph W. Schofield, of Missouri; Singapore, M. M. Delano, of Colorado.

Governor of Colorado—E. M. McCook.

Secretary of Montana—W. S. Scribner.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—Edward Scull, Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania; W. H. Thompson, Eleventh Pennsylvania.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Assessor Webster has been instructed that bankers must return as capital all money, whether borrowed or otherwise, employed in their business, excepting only deposits which are returned, for tax.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	163¾	Clev. and Toledo R.	98½
N. Y. and Erie R.	33¾	Toledo and Wabash.	71¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93¼	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	77¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	85
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¾	Adams Express	59
Chi. and N. W. com.	83¼	Wells, Fargo	30¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	95½	United States	58¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	136¾	Tennessee 6s, new	65¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132	Gold	132⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	92½	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	41¾		

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 15, 1869.

I don't wonder that foreigners grow disgusted with this climate, and that even the geniality of Dickens was put to a severe test by an American catarrh. After a faint show of spring weather, winter re-clutched us yesterday, and the heaviest of heavy clothing was not too comfortable in the streets. Perhaps this blood-stirring atmosphere had something to do with warming the sensibilities of the car conductors and drivers in regard to their rights, for those of the Second avenue line simultaneously left work, and for some hours that thoroughfare was void of public vehicles. A strike there was what might be expected, as indeed strikes might be expected upon all the routes, for the wretched employes are underpaid and overworked, and are abused alike by public and by press. Who ever thinks of pitying a car-driver or conductor? The stage and omnibus driver is condoled with, the hackman is compassionated, the private coachman elicits our sympathies, but when is one expression of commiseration wasted upon the sixteen-hours-per-day toiler who drive passengers from one end of the city to the other, or sees to their safe and comfortable bestowal? The drivers and conductors upon the Second avenue cars have lately become so morbidly sensitive upon these facts that, on an attempt being made on the part of some new director to increase the hours of work, they consentaneously abandoned their several charges, and stationed themselves along the line to visit with violence whoever should presume to supply their places. The revolt was partly due to the "extra car" system. When a man falls to put in an appearance at the proper hour in the morning, he is placed upon one of the extra cars, which are employed only on two or three days in the week, and is "docked" in his pay for those days when the extras are not running. The strike is probably prelusive to others in other departments of labor, and the likelihood is that during the summer as many strikes will be heard of as though the clock of labor had been wound the wrong way and was sounding a constant alarm.

Considerable alarm has been created in the bosom of "Madame Byron," with whose name you may not be wholly unfamiliar. She occupies a residence in East Seventeenth street, advertises in the *Sunday Mercury* and the *Herald*, and periodically sends forth placard-bearers, brandishing announcements to the effect that the only and original Madame Byron reveals your whole life to you from the cradle to the grave, and does various other interesting and pleasant things for a consideration. Instead of being fair, fat, and forty, she bears the appearance of being fast, florid, and fashionable. She is a clairvoyant and spiritual test medium, and her manner of conducting business is similar to that of all people of her class. Visitors write a number of questions on little slips of paper, which, before looking at them, Madame crushes up into little pellets, and, throwing them upon the floor, professes to give the correct answer to them through the mediation of a spirit-friend of the writer's. A Mrs. Goulet, who had applied for information about a watch that had been stolen, and had paid eighteen dollars for information that was far from satisfactory, came to the conclusion that a fraud had been practised upon her, especially after calling again and again upon Madame and being refused a *seance*, under pretense that Madame was enthralled by some profound spiritual workings in regard to a loss by the Bull's Head National Bank. Being utterly unable to bring her to terms, Mrs. Goulet importuned a detective for his services. The detective went to Madame and introduced himself as a clerk in the Bull's Head National; whereupon the clairvoyant, fixing upon him her fine penetrative eyes, remarked conclusively, "Young man, you are weak in your mind; you had better go home," and so brought the interview to an abrupt termination. The regular process of law was then observed, and in due time the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter carried her "meaty" form (she is a large, but not too preponderating female) into the Jefferson Market Police Court Mrs. Goulet, however, having failed to appear, nothing has yet been done with Madame Byron, with whom "the conditions" have not been favorable the last day or two, owing to her having been subjected to the ignominy and chagrin of appearing before a vulgar police justice.

While I am upon spiritual matters, I might as well mention the arrest of two notorious "pills" of the profession, who for the last few weeks have flamingly advertised themselves on Broadway as the only reliable and legitimate "spirit photographers." Their pretensions were that they could photograph the form and features of any "spirit-friend" of any sitter for a photograph, and that the spirit-photograph would faintly, but recognizably, appear side by side with the fleshly one. The price for each sitter was fixed at ten dollars, and lest it should be supposed that a mercenary feeling dictated this arrangement, it was explained that this rate was expressly stipulated by the "angel-world," because the spirits were anxious to exclude the vulgar multitude. The sneering skeptic might object to this, his olfactories informing him of the presence of a rat of unusual size, but then the art of Mr. Mumbler, the photographic medium in question, was not meant for skeptics, but for gulls and dupes. He found plenty of these at ten dollars a head, and no doubt there are scores of simple-hearted men and women in whom imagination takes the part of memory, and who, having had their photographs taken by Mumbler, are ready to swear that the "spirit-faces" faintly discernible beside their own likenesses are the faithful pictures of friends and relatives in the other world. If this be so, spirit faces bear a most remarkable resemblance one to another. Mr. Mumbler's latest visitor was a Mr. P. V. Hickie, a blonde and brilliant young man, with sandy *chevelure* and a gold pen, who used to write some of the best editorials a year and a half ago in Ahern's *Evening Gazette*, subsequently obtained a contributing position on the *Herald*, and is at present employed in winnowing scientific items for the *World*. His last winnowing exploit took him to Mr. Mumbler's, who, failing to give him the satisfaction he paid for, was arrested at Hickie's instigation, and is now awaiting examination. The facts shortly to be elicited by Mr. Hickie promise to form a brilliant feather in the cap of Bohemianism.

Fanny Janauschek has been elaborately cautioned by the critics not to risk her reputation by performing in public in English; but what reason is there why she should not be as successful as Vestvali, Madame Scheller, Bandmann, or Fechter? She has an insatiable desire to bring to her feet such audiences as crowded around Ristori. Hitherto her houses have been exclusive only in the sense of being exclusively German, and her ambition is to have Fifth-avenue applauders. As a feeler, she put forth "Lady Macbeth," the other day, to a small audience of private friends, and I have heard worse broken English than was cracked on that occasion.

ALI BABA.

CUBA.

The Execution of Leon and Medina in Havana—A Riot in the City—The Volunteers Fire on the Citizens.

We have the following important intelligence from Havana, dated the 10th inst:—

One notice had been given by the various city papers that Mons. Francisco Leon and Augustin Medina would be garroted to-day, having been convicted as leaders of the riot in Figuras street in January last, when the first named, without any assistance, kept a respectable number of police officials at bay, killing and wounding several, the second having also conquered his antagonist at the same time.

But no notice had been given that the usual Sunday assassinations, massacres, and the rest of the performance, had been changed to Friday. Everybody expected some kind of a performance yesterday, and nobody was disappointed. Long before 11 A. M., the hour fixed for the execution, the surrounding streets and places looking towards the Punta were filled to overflowing by a motley crowd of the Cuban, Spanish, and negro rabble.

Leon came out of jail with a firm walk; and on passing a fellow-prisoner shook hands with him, and was told by that prisoner "Not to forget his commission." On reaching the plaform Leon requested to be permitted to say a few words, which was granted. Beginning in a low voice he asked God to forgive him for his sins, that he died contrite, and under the full conviction that his death would be terribly avenged by his companions. Then, raising his voice, he shouted loud enough to be heard by all present:—"*Viva la Independencia.*" "*Viva Cespedes y mueron los Espanoles.*"

At that moment a shot was fired at the condemned, the bullet passing between him and the executioner, the latter pushing Leon quickly into the fatal chair. In half a second the iron ring was adjusted, a turn of the screw, a convulsive movement of the muscles, and Leon was no more.

While this execution was taking place on the scaffold, murders of another nature were being enacted outside of the cordon of volunteers formed around the platform. A negro shot at one of the mounted policemen, but missed him, and the police officer cut him down with his sword. The rush which then took place cannot be described; several hundred carriages and about ten thousand people tried to run away from the scene. Men, women, and children were thrown down and trampled on by the excited multitude. Shouts of "*Muera Espana,*" with an occasional shot or cry of pain, were heard, and in less than two minutes the whole place was cleared.

At the same time, the second prisoner, Medina, had been brought to the platform and executed. He tried to make himself heard, but the music drowned his voice. Shots were fired on the populace by regular troops and volunteers. Several persons dressed in the volunteer uniform fired from a housetop on the Calrade San Lazaro. Eight persons met their death during the *melee*, about thirty shots in all having been fired by volunteers into the crowd and by the men of the battalion of artillery just returned from the interior. The volunteers guarding the scaffold, about 1000 men, did not join in the tumult, remaining at their post and behaving well. Had they fired on the people, the deaths would have amounted to hundreds. The fighting and shouting were done by the rowdy and reckless portion of the Spanish and Cuban population, and no excuse can be found for either party, as the Cubans made no attempt to rescue their countryman. The vivandiere of the 6th Battalion of Volunteers, who resides in the immediate vicinity of the Punta, shouted *Viva Espana!* from her windows, and was assassinated for doing so. There is no excuse for either party in these occurrences; and if done to keep up and increase the hatred between Cubans and Spaniards, and to afford a few murderers a chance to satisfy their sanguinary instincts, and then classify their crime as a patriotic action, the means to do it are a decided reproach to the insurgent cause.

After the firing, and while hunting after supposed fugitives, the volunteers entered several houses, which they left in a deplorable state. The volunteers are anxious to have such chances, and if the ultimate result could in any way benefit the Cubans, it might be well to afford the opportunity; but when a few unarmed men, generally, defy a large armed majority, knowing that such majority has all the advantage, then the attempt is no longer commendable or heroic, but foolish and criminal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREETS.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Receiving and Opening Bids.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held to-day to receive and open proposals for the cleansing of the streets of the city, the taking up of ashes, etc. The Finance Committee of Councils was in attendance. Dr. Ward presided, and Mr. Barrett filled the position of Secretary.

The boundaries of the dirt districts were announced as follows:—

1. South of Prime street, and from the Delaware to Broad street.
2. From Prime to South street, east of Sixth.
3. From Prime to South street, and Sixth to Broad.
4. South of South street, from Broad to the Schuylkill.
5. From South to Chesnut, east of Sixth.
6. From South to Chesnut, and Sixth to Broad.
7. South to Chesnut, and Broad to the Schuylkill.
8. Chesnut to Vine, east of Sixth.
9. Chesnut to Vine, and Sixth to Broad.
10. Chesnut to Vine, and Broad to the Schuylkill.
11. Vine to Poplar, east of Sixth.
12. Vine to Poplar, and Sixth to Broad.
13. Vine to Poplar, and Broad to the Schuylkill.
14. From Poplar to Oxford, and from Frankford road along that road to Laurel street to the Delaware, and from the Delaware to Sixth street.
15. Beginning at Delaware river, on the south side of Laurel street, along Laurel street to the west side of Frankford road to the north line of Oxford street, and from the north side of Oxford street to the north side of Norris street, and from Delaware river to the west side of Sixth street.
16. From Norris street to Lehigh avenue, and from Delaware to Sixth street.
17. Poplar street to Lehigh avenue and from Sixth street to the Schuylkill river.
18. West of the Schuylkill river.

Boundaries of the ash districts:—

First District—South of South street, from Delaware to Broad.

Second District—From South to Vine, and from the Delaware to Broad.

Third District—Vine to Poplar, and from the Delaware to Broad street.

Fourth District—Poplar to Lehigh avenue, and from the Delaware to Front street.

Fifth District—Poplar to Lehigh avenue, and from front to Broad.

Sixth District—Vine to Columbia avenue, and from Broad to the Schuylkill.

Seventh District—South to Vine, and from Broad to the Schuylkill river.

Eighth District—South of South street, and from Broad to the Schuylkill.

Ninth District—West of Schuylkill river.

Bids were the received for the cleansing of the streets, as follows:—

Districts.	*Name.*	*Per Year.*
1.	George W. Eckert	$7,900
	James F. Barlow (per month)	850
	James Collins	6,000
2.	Henry Wiley	25,000
	James Collins	5,000
	C. Joseph Barlow (per month)	775
	Andrew Kelly	7,500
	George W. Eckert	7,402
	John Kane	6,500
	John Duffy	9,500
	Henry Bickley	4,500
2 and 3.	John Duffy	19,500
3.	Henry Bickley	4,800
	John Duffy	10,500
	Samuel B. Collins	5,500
4.	John McBride	5,400
	John Grugan	5,300
	William Armstrong	4,400
	Henry Bickley	5,000
	Samuel B. Collins	3,000
5.	Henry Bickley	7,000
	William Simson	7,500
6.	Henry Bickley	6,500
7.	Thomas W. Maples	7,400
	John Shaffer	7,000
	James Atkinson	7,000
	George F. Gordon	3,800
	Henry Bickley	4,400
8.	Henry Bickley	7,600
9.	Henry Bickley	7,500
10.	Alexander Reed	6,500
	George F. Gordon	4,800
	John Atkinson	6,994
	Henry Bickley	4,500
	Howard J. Potts	6,600
	H. St. John O'Neill	5,974
	Charles G. Schrank	7,000
	Alfred Ruhl	7,000
	W. C. Scattergood	13,500
	Charles H. Crawford (per month)	1,240
	Anthony Campbell, Jr	7,000
	John Galbraith	4,000
	Albert Crawford	6,900
11.	E. S. McGlue	8,002
	John Kane	7,500
12.	John Galbraith	7,500
	Alfred Ruhl	5,967
	Francis P. Murray	12,500
13.	Alex. Reed	6,500
	James Kelly	7,400
13.	Walter Peterson	5,400
	George F. Gordon	4,000
	Henry Post	5,236
	Alexander Usher (per month)	675
	Alfred Ruhl	5,800
	E. S. McGlue	6,318
14.	Joseph Johnson	9,500
	James O'Rourke	7,450
	William Feerheller (per month)	1,300
	George Smith	12,565
15.	Andrew Hague	13,175
	Bernard O'Rourke	7,650
	C. B. F. O'Neill	5,575
	James O'Rourke	7,150
	H. J. Habliston	8,000
16.	James O'Rourke	6,500
	Bernard O'Rourke	6,450
	Michael Snivellin	9,700
	W. Timson	9,500
	Andrew Hague	9,350
	Joseph Ernest	3,975
17.	T. Davis and M. Snivellin	7,800
	Andrew Wield	6,927 50
	Charles Beine	7,401
18.	Robert Pickens	4,400
	Henry Bickley	3,000
	William W. Dorman	6,500

Bids for taking up the ashes were as follows:—

District.	*Name.*	*Per Year.*
1.	George W. Eckert	$11,000
	Peter Manton	7,200
	Henry Bickley	9,000
2.	Henry Bickley	14,000
3.	Alfred Ruhl	7,770 50
	E. S. McGlue	9,877
	William M. Scattergood	14,800
4.	Joseph Johnson	2,500
	C. B. O'Neill	1,519
	Bernard O'Rourke	4,950
5.	E. S. McGlue	9,763 50
	Alfred Ruhl	8,330
6.	Alex. Usher per month	375
	Alex. Reed	16,500
	E. S. McGlue	4,025
	Andrew Wield	3,550
	Alfred Ruhl	3,689
	Henry Post	6,950
7.	Daniel McNichol and M. Cunningham	8,000
	John Atkinson	5,875
	Henry Bickley	5,600
	Alfred Ruhl	6,783
8.	William Armstrong	2,800
	John McBride	2,000
	William Armstrong	2,400
9.	William H. Dorman	3,900
	Henry Bickley	1,500
	Robert Pickens	900

For Removing Dead Animals.—Adam W. Louth will give $800 for the privilege, and Charles Cummings will pay $250.

The announcement of the awards will not be made public for a day or two yet, as all the above bids will have to be carefully examined.

IMPROVING THE HIGHWAYS.—A contract has just been made by the directors of the Cresham Turnpike Company for the improvement of Perkiomen turnpike at Chestnut Hill, along Springfield avenue and Park avenue to Chestnut Hill, which was sadly needed. The extension will be made at once, and will be 18 feet wide and 18 inches deep, 12 inches being of stone and 6 inches of slag on top. The travelling public in this section will be glad to learn of these improvements.

THE BROAD STREET MERCHANTS.—At a meeting of the Committee on Railroads of Councils on Wednesday afternoon, there was considerable of a discussion as to the best location of a railroad to accommodate the business requirements of the business men on Broad street, who have been interfered with by a removal of the rails. The line of Delaware avenue and Swanson street appeared to be the most favored sites, but the Committee adjourned without taking any definite action in the premises.

LOCATING GAS LAMPS.—The lamps on Water street are in front of alleys running through to Delaware avenue, and the consequence is that the light is made available for the latter thoroughfare as well as for the one on which it is placed. The Committee on Police of Councils are anxious to accommodate the wants of citizens, as far as possible, in both this and other localities, and probably the one next most needing attention is Wallace street, from Franklin to Seventh, for which application for a lamp has been made.

The Committee on Police of Councils have decided to locate lamps as follows, in the locations named:—

On Delaware avenue—2 between Coates and Noble street; 4 between Noble and Callowhill; 1 below Callowhill; and 1 below Shippen street.

On Water street—1 below Vine; 1 above Chesnut; 1 below Chesnut. These will prove of facility and service.

DOMESTIC STRIFE.—Henry Schuelley and his family, residing at Cambria and Garvey streets, have of late been indulging in endless strife and contention from a number of causes, and on Wednesday afternoon the wife concluded to summarily bring matters to a close by decapitating her liege lord. She accordingly seized a hatchet and inflicted a serious wound on his head, causing his removal to the Episcopal Hospital. She has not yet been arrested.

POLICE RESIGNATIONS.—Mr. William Rush, one of the Reserve Police force, resigned his office this morning. He was appointed by ex-Mayor Henry, on the 17th of March, 1869.

Peter Ingram, of the same force, has also resigned. He was appointed by ex-Mayor Henry, October 6, 1861. Both officers were efficient and popular men.

STEALING A WATCH.—A man named George Jones was committed this morning by Alderman Mauil, in the Twenty-fourth ward, to answer the charge of stealing a watch from a man engaged at work in a stable in the Twenty-fourth ward. The timekeeper was recovered at a pawnbroker's.

FOUND DEAD.—This morning the Coroner was summoned to No. 1118 Hope street, to hold an inquest on the body of Susan Sullivan, aged sixty years, who was found dead in her bed at 6 o'clock.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Jacob Cramp, No. 503 Wildey street, was entered by burglars about 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and robbed of clothing valued at $65.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—The front door of Casselbery & Cadwallader's store was forced open last night, at about 12 o'clock. The thieves were frightened off before anything was stolen.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Alfred Plum was arrested for reckless driving at Eighth and Market streets, on Wednesday afternoon, and fined by Alderman Jones.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Robert Fox vs. Nathan Hilles et al., Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Trust. An action to recover damages for the failure of light at plaintiff's theatre on the night of July 17 last. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Benjamin Jacobs vs. Lucien Bechard. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $679 87.

Nathan Barrett vs. Thomas Y. Landis. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $195 46.

Eugene Ricouard vs. Franklin E. Felton. An action to recover for board furnished to defendant and his servants. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

Cox vs. The Farmers' Market Company. An action to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling into a hole in the pavement of the market. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $650.

John Fullerton vs. Peter Lyle. An action to recover for an alleged unlawful distress for rent. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Brewster.

This morning, in the matter of the contested election cases, counsel for the respondents came into Court and stated that on Friday last the contestants had closed their testimony before the Examiners, having amassed a volume of testimony amounting to 812 pages, of which they (counsel for the respondents) had been furnished with no copy; as yet they had had no time for perusing this to find exactly what they had to meet, and therefore they asked thirty days' time to prepare their case and open their testimony; promising thereby to save time, and close, in all probability, about the middle of July.

On the part of the contestants this motion was opposed on the ground that the respondents' counsel had been present at the taking of the testimony, and had the fullest opportunity to know what was its character, and as there was really no necessity for this postponement, to grant it would only occasion great delay in a matter for which the public demand a speedy decision.

Judge Allison, on behalf of the Court, while deprecating the course of the counsel and examiners in holding but three sittings in a week, and regretting they had not acted upon his suggestion of holding at least five per week, said that it had happened in all contested elections within his recollection, that upon the close of the contestant's case the respondents asked for time to prepare their evidence, which was always granted; and seeing no reason why this case should be an exception, it had been agreed that the time for opening the testimony on the part of the respondents should be postponed until May 3 next.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

Stephen Guerney plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of a box of tobacco valued at $20, the property of William B. Clyde & Co.

William Renny was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon a lady. He went to the yard of her house and asked for a hydrant, and when told there was none there he struck her.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

Aubrey H. Smith, Esq., has been sworn in as United States District Attorney for this district, and has assumed the duties of the office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIX NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

I. TYPHAINES ABBEY. A Tale of the Twelfth Century. By Count A. De Gobineau. Translated by Charles D. Meigs, M. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1 75.

II. SPRINGDALE ABBEY. Extracts from the Diaries and Letters of an English Preacher. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $2.

III. QUAKER DISCOURSES ON QUEER PROVERBS. 1 vol. 16mo., illustrated. Price, $1 50.

IV. MISTRESS MARGERY. A Tale of the Lollards. By Emily Sarah Holt. 1 vol. 16mo. Price, $1 50.

V. A COMPANION FOR THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER. 1 vol. 32mo. Price, 45 cents.

VI. LEANDER, OR SECRETS OF THE PRIESTHOOD. By Ernest Truman. 1 vol. 8vo, paper. Price, 50 cents. Just published by

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street.
Sent by mail on receipt of price. 4 15 thu2t

FOR SALE.

CHESNUT HILL—FOR SALE.—A handsome Country Seat, on the west side of Bethlehem turnpike road, fourth house north of railroad depot, containing six acres.

Mansion (44 feet front) of pointed stone, replete with every convenience—stable and gardener's house, greenhouse, grapery (in bearing), ice-house (filled), etc. Fruit and flower gardens, well stocked with choice fruits in bearing; vegetable garden, hot-beds, etc.; pear orchard in bearing; apple trees, etc.

The whole place handsomely graded and planted with choice evergreens, etc., and in order for immediate occupancy. Apply to

W. E. LITTLETON, No. 514 WALNUT Street,
Or J. MULFORD, Chesnut Hill. 4 3 stuth6t*

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE bank of the Delaware, between Beverly and Edgewater, two (adjoining) of the healthiest and pleasantest homes within sixteen miles of Philadelphia, with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, bath, gas, very fine stables, and outhouses, —acres of ground. Best water in the United States. Neither mud nor mosquitoes.

One, 25 Rooms furnished, $30,000.
The other, 16 Rooms, $16,000.
TERMS EASY.

Apply to F. S. HOVEY,
4 10 6t* No. 231 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address

J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COUNTRY Seat, and 4 acres of Ground, NICETOWN Lane, west of Township Line road. House has 15 rooms. Within 8 minutes walk of Tioga Station, on Germantown Railroad. Will be rented for a boarding house. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,
4 15 thu2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 14 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, Dec'd.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GODFREY FREYTAG and HERMAN THEOPHILUS PLATE, Executors of the last will and testament of CLAMOR FREDERICK HAGEDORN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 26th day of April, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES W. PAUL, Esq., No. 220 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 15 thstu5t

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Russian, Spanish, and China Missions—Probable Confirmation of Curtin, Howard, and Sanford.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The Foreign Missions.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee had a long session again to-day, and finally agreed to report the names of Curtin, Sanford, and Howard for the respective missions of Russia, Belgium, and China. Pile's nomination to Brazil, as well as some half-dozen others, were laid over, the committee being averse to reporting these names.

Contested Revenue Appointments.

The Finance Committee has agreed to report all the contested revenue appointments for New York and other localities, the charges against them not being sustained by such evidence as would warrant an adverse report.

Senator Sprague Again.

Senator Anthony made a reply this morning to Sprague's late assault upon certain families in Rhode Island, and had read the card of Messrs. Ives & Brown.

CONGRESS TO-DAY.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Senate was called to order at noon, and, after prayer and the reading of the journal, Mr. Anthony, the President *pro tem.*, vacated the chair in favor of Mr. Morrell, and from his seat on the floor spoke as follows:—

Mr. President, before the Senate proceeds to the regular business of the day, I desire to interpose an act of justice. It will be remembered that a few days ago certain persons of respectable standing, private citizens, my constituents, were assailed in this chamber in an extraordinary manner; considering that the assault was made by one of their own Senators, I may say an unprecedented manner. I spoke some words in reply in vindication of the honor of Rhode Island, in defense of the sacred memory of the dead, and the reputation of the living men among them, those to whom I have referred.

This assault was not confined to those vague generalities which it is difficult to answer, because it is almost impossible to define. It contained at least one specific, positive, defiant allegation that the persons assailed had proposed to enter into a conspiracy for enriching themselves at the expense of their fellow-citizens, for arranging their business in such manner as to insure and enlarge their own prosperity, breaking down the others engaged in the same business—a charge which, although denning nothing prohibited by statute, is so abhorent to all sense of fairness, so damaging to honest reputation, as not to be credited except on ample proof or open confession. A charge made in this chamber has a peculiar significance and a peculiar effect. It does not die upon the air with the breath that utters it; it is placed upon record; it is spread upon the pages of the *Congressional Globe*; it passed into history. The Senate has high privileges—privileges guaranteed by the Constitution that are acknowledged good and respected by the people, and that are sometimes liable to abuse upon the floor, and others not entitled to seats in this chamber have privileges which, although not defined by statute, not protected by the fundamental law, rest on the enduring principles of justice which are the unwritten law of honorable men, and one of the privileges is that, when their names are brought into the chamber, without offense or agency or crime of their own, covered with obloquy, they should have a hearing in the same presence, and their defense should enjoy the same publicity and have the same enduring record. I ask the Secretary to read the card which I send to the desk, and he read the card of Messrs. Brown & Ives, already published.

Mr. Anthony resumed as follows:—My purpose has been accomplished. I have placed in the *Congressional Globe* the denial by the side of the accusation. I have done this without the request or the knowledge of the persons who have signed the statement that has just been read. I would, under the same circumstances, have done it for the humblest of my constituents. Indeed, to a generous mind, it is more pleasant to defend the poor and the lonely who are unable to defend themselves than the rich and powerful, who are in some way or another can vindicate their own wrongs. But to honest men, whether rich or poor, there is one possession dearer than any other, and that is honor. No right-minded man is indifferent to the judgment of his fellow-men; and, although the consciousness of right will sustain a man under the imputation of wrong, even that will not take the sting from the slander, nor make him careless of unanswered calumny. I have done this as a Rhode Island Senator, speaking in defense of Rhode Island, now unjustly assailed on the floor where they cannot speak for themselves, and where they and all others in the constituency to which they belong, have a right to expect that I should speak for them.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, April 15.—The Senate bill reducing the par value of the stock of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company was passed.

Also, the bill incorporating the Barren Hill and Roxborough Railway Company.

The vote on the general militia bill, which was postponed yesterday until next January, was reconsidered, and after all the sections but the sixth had been stricken out the bill passed. It now reads as follows:—

Be it enacted, etc., That the minimum for all volunteer military organizations of all arms of the service is hereby fixed at thirty-two non-commissioned officers and privates, except when called into actual service, when the minimum shall be the same as is now required by law.

House of Representatives.

The House bill reducing the width of Berks street between Fourth and Sixth was defeated.

Mr. Nice moved to reconsider the vote by which an act allowing parties to charge 7 per cent. interest, by special contract, had been defeated at an earlier stage of the session. The vote was reconsidered, but the bill was again defeated by 42 ayes to 48 nays.

The following bill passed both houses finally this morning, after having been discussed and amended at various times during the last few weeks:—

"That the Treasurer of each county shall keep a book, to be called the receipt book, in which shall be recorded the receipts of all payments made to him on account of taxes paid on unseated lands, designating the number of acres, warrantee named, and name or names of owners or alleged owners of each tract of land, the township where situate, and the amount of taxes paid, and when and by whom paid, a certified copy of which receipt, under the hand of the treasurer, and the seal of the county, shall be the only evidence of the payment of taxes, except where said receipts have been duly recorded in accordance with the provision of the first section of act of 9th March, 1847. That the owners of unseated lands shall have two years from the passage of this act within which to have their receipts for taxes on unseated lands recorded in said book, where the same have not been already entered in a book heretofore kept by the treasurer of the county for that purpose; that no *parol* evidence shall be received to prove the payment of taxes on unseated lands.

The following bill has also passed both houses finally:—

That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any passenger railway company, or their officers, agents, employees, or any other person or persons, to use salt on any passenger railway track or street within the corporate limits of Philadelphia, and each violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor, and shall subject the offender, after indictment and conviction in the Court of Quarter Sessions of said city, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or an imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, or either, at the discretion of said Court.

During the last few days various schemes have been pressed upon the attention of the Legislature, and efforts were made to hurry through the passage of a number of bills of at least a doubtful character.

By a tacit understanding among all the Philadelphia members, no bills having any bearing upon the interests of the city were allowed to pass without being read in full and subjected to a close examination. The result has been to secure more care and perhaps better legislation than for the last five years. Not a single bill was allowed to pass by its number or title, as is usual at this hurried stage of the sessions.

The following bill has passed both houses:—

That the councils of cities and boroughs in this State be and they are hereby authorized to provide for the inspection of milk under such rules and regulations as will protect the people from adulteration and dilution of the same.

An act authorizing German school teachers to be appointed in German counties of this State at the request of one-third of the parents, was discussed.

Chaplain Edwards moved to amend by also teaching Welsh, Irish, and Scotch. Not agreed to.

Meeting of Flour Dealers.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A meeting of flour dealers was held in this city last evening, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of establishing a distinct grade of flour in addition to the present mode of inspection, to be known as the "Chicago standard." The following resolution was adopted:—That in the opinion of the meeting for the establishment of grades, the selection of standard, extra, and superior are desirable, so that, whenever parties to trade so desire, flour can be inspected as sound, full weight, and equal to such standard, if it can be accomplished without interfering with the present general custom of inspection and trade.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Nominations by President Grant This Afternoon—Removals in the Treasury Department—Budget of Na